THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r. & M. Poſt
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry
Cumberland

Doncaſter 2
Dorcheſter Journ.
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading
Saliſbury
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Wincheſter
Worceſter 2
York 3

APRIL, 1800.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Mar. and April, 1800 298
Aſylum for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors 299
Biographical Notices of Addiſon and Family 300
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No. XXII. *ib.*
Mr. J. Haſtings, in Favour of the Cow-Pox 302
Arguments againſt Introduction of Cow-Pox 303
Paſſage in Phœniſſæ of Euripides explained 304
Explanation and Etymology of the Word *Cob* *ib.*
Canon Harte's Papers—An artificial Yeaſt *ibid.*
Hanwell Church, Rectory, &c. deſcribed 305
Elegant Epitaph on Fred. Commerell, Eſq. *ibid.*
Singular Effects of Lightning on an Elm Tree 306
The Precurſor of the Purſuits of Literature *ibid.*
Extracts from Epiſtol. Treatiſe to Dr. Watſon 307
Obſervations on the Purſuits of Literature 309
Mr. S. Lyſons and his Writings commended 311
Preſervation of Crew of the Maſtiff ſtated 313
New Retroſpect of the Eighteenth Century 314
A Deſcription of a Vegetable Phænomenon 316
Mrs. Weſt on Character of Lady Dorcheſter 317
A Critique on Improprieties at the Theatre 318
Montgomery Church—Herbert's Monument 321
Monumental Inſcriptions at Bigby, co. Linc. *ib.*
Anecdotes of R. Holgate, Archbiſhop of York 322
Sir H. Croft's Letter to Mr. Nichols concluded 323
Deſcriptions of Pompey's Pillar contraſted 325
The Increaſe of Popiſh Seminaries noticed 329
Cure for an Aſthma—and for Conſumption 330
A new Cathedral at Waterford—Piercefield 331
Mann's Expoſition of Catechiſm recommended *ib.*
Letter from Mr. Perkins on Metallic Tractors *ib.*
Dr. Glaſſe on the Plurality of Worlds noticed *ib.*
Mr. Jones's Letter to three converted Jews *ib.*
Name of Owner of Oldbridge correctly ſtated 332
Mr. Charles's Correction on Welſh Methodiſts 333
To Mr. Frend, on his Anſwer to Bp of Lincoln *ib.*
A novel Inſtance of Reſuſcitation deſcribed 334
Memory of departed Excellence vindicated 335
Proceed. of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament 336
Review of New Publications 341—360
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 360
Premiums of the Society of Arts, &c. 361—368
Select Poetry, Antient and Modern 369—373
New Anniverſary Poems for the Literary Fund *ib.*
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 374
The Monthly Retroſpect of Foreign Affairs 378
Intereſting Intelligence from Foreign Parts 380
Country News—Domeſtic Occurrences 382
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 384—398
Bill of Mortality from Feb. 25 to Mar. 25, 1800 398
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 399
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 400

Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of Hanwell Church, Middleſex; Montgomery Church; Cherry Hinton Church, Cambridgeſhire; Bigby Parſonage; and the Effects of Lightning on an Elm Tree.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Poſt-paid. 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1800.
1	NW	29,90	34	35	14 3·4	fun A. M. overcaft little rain P. M.
2	SE	84	35	36	·2	very pleafant
3	NW	73	35	37	·4	fun, mot'ed fky
4	E	73	34	36	·5	fnow A. M. clears up P. M.
5	SE	78	30	33	·5	fun
6	SE	76	29	32	·6	fun and fleecy clouds
7	SE	72	27	30	·6	fun at intervals
8	E	80	26	30	·6	fun and pleafant
9	SE	86	27	30	·6	overcaft, fnow at night
10	SE	73	30	32	·5	fnow
11	SE	58	38	36	2·9	fog, heavy rain at night
12	NW	53	27	28	·2	heavy rain
13	SE	30,0	37	38	·6	mift about a couple of hours
14	SE	29,90	36	38	·7	overcaft
15	SE	66	37	38	3·0	fun and pleafant
16	SE	80	40	41	2·9	fun
17	SE	96	39	41	·9	pleafant without fun
18	NW	96	36	38	3·0	no fun
19	N	98	34	35	·0	little fun P. M.
20	NW	30,6	36	37	·1	but little fun
21	NW	2	41	41	2·9	fun and pleafant
22	NW	2	41	42	·8	very pleafant
23	SW	29,92	43	44	·7	foggy
24	W	90	47	47	·6	fun at intervals
25	S	90	46	46	·7	fun and pleafant
26	SE	76	42	43	3·3	fun and pleafant
27	SE	63	44	44	·4	fhowers, fome hail
28	SE	35	44	44	·1	fhowers
29	E	40	45	46	·0	overcaft
30	SE	67	45	45	2·8	delightful day
31	S	34	48	48	·9	fhowers

2. Snowdrop in full bloom.—11. The moifture of the air fuch, that the hygrometer from 2·9 (fee the table) at 9 o'clock A. M. mounted up to 1·5 at 5 P. M.—15. Gooſeberry buſh begins to foliate. Crocus flowers.—18. Mazereon in full bloom.—21. Frogs on the ſurface of the ponds.—23. Hawthorn buds.—27. Groundſel flowers.—30. Primroſe flowers.—31. Hop buds appear.——Fall of rain this month 1.80 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for April, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1800.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1800.
Mar.	°	°	°			*Apr.*	°	°	°		
27	42	55	44	29,65	fair	12	48	58	47	29,40	rain
28	45	49	46	,28	rain	13	46	54	52	,70	fhowery
29	46	55	47	,38	rain	14	52	58	46	,73	cloudy
30	48	53	46	,70	fair	15	49	61	51	,91	fair
31	47	45	44	,26	rain	16	53	54	46	,62	cloudy
Apr. 1	42	51	45	,33	cloudy	17	47	53	44	,54	cloudy
2	41	46	46	,35	rain	18	48	57	48	,72	fhowery
3	46	47	45	,56	cloudy	19	48	60	49	,63	fhowery
4	47	54	44	,72	cloudy	20	46	54	47	,52	cloudy
5	44	55	47	,72	fmall rain	21	47	54	46	,48	fhowery
6	47	58	48	,81	fair	22	45	56	44	,49	fhowery
7	51	61	50	,90	fair	23	44	44	43	,34	rain
8	49	56	47	,85	rain	24	44	45	44	,60	rain
9	47	55	48	,51	rain	25	49	50	48	,42	fhowery
10	48	56	47	,34	rain	26	54	60	45	,75	fair
11	45	57	48	,60	fhowery						

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, Feb.* 15.

BEING perſuaded that many an uſeful inſtitution owes its origin to your valuable Magazine; through that medium permit an admirer of Britiſh valour to ſuggeſt an additional plan to the ſeveral which have already been propoſed, to perpetuate the memory of our great martial * atchievements. Without wiſhing to decry the merits of other deſigns, I am humbly of opinion that a LIVING MONUMENT will be the moſt preferable; which ſhall conſiſt of thoſe children, under a certain age, whoſe fathers have fallen, or ſhall hereafter fall, in the ſervice of their country. My plan is this.

After a ſuitable place for their reception is erected (whether by Government or by ſubſcription), let a fund, by ſimilar means, be eſtabliſhed for their ſupport, &c. where, in habits of piety, induſtry, and moral order, they may be educated, either for uſeful trades, or for the army and navy, as ſhall be deemed moſt proper.

Nor would the adoption of this plan preclude the beautiful, the grand, and ſublime, productions of Architecture and Sculpture. Within a ſpacious circular hall, or rather chapel, a number of niches may be formed to receive the buſts of our martial heroes, and under them a mural table of marble, on which to record their particular atchievements. Such *monumenta* being ſheltered from the weather, and viſited as in a ſanctuary, would be far more durable than any column, arch, or bridge, that could be conſtructed: and, on ſurveying the *tout enſemble*, together with its happy LIVING appendages, a generous contributing publick may exclaim,

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Quod non *imber edax*, non Aquilo impotens
Poſſit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum ſeries, et fuga temporum."

I know, Mr. Urban, that the gates of the Foundling Hoſpital are open to children of ſlain ſoldiers and ſailors, as well as to thoſe pitiable fruits of ſhame who know not the authors of their being: but I cannot help thinking, that two objects are thus blended which ought to be kept totally diſtinct. The Britiſh ſailor and the Britiſh ſoldier are characters, methinks, whoſe fatherleſs children deſerve ſo highly the *peculiar* protection of their country, as to call for an aſylum *ſolely* inſtituted for them. No objects, ſurely, "have a better claim to admittance into a national eſtabliſhment, whether the *merit* or the *neceſſity* of the caſe be conſidered. If ſuch children be not entitled, by their own *diſtreſs* and their father's *ſervices*, to peculiar protection, no ſuch caſe can exiſt." Is it ſaid, "that a child of this deſcription is not abſolutely deſtitute? That it has ſtill a parent in its living mother?" Let Langhorn, with a trifling alteration, anſwer this:

"Cold, on the ſea-beat ſhore or bloody plain, [ſlain;
Perhaps *that* parent mourn'd her warrior
Bent o'er her babe, her eye diſſolv'd in dew,
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the ſad preſage of his future years;
The child of miſery, baptiz'd in tears!"

In a word, *an Aſylum for Children of ſlain Soldiers and Sailors* agrees well with the idiom of the Engliſh

* Why ſhould the compliment be *confined* to the *navy*?

English language. It does more, Mr. Urban: it would be found so strictly accordant with the generous texture of the English *heart*, that it might easily, I am persuaded, form a very proper addition to the already-glorious catalogue of English institutions.—*Fiat!*

Yours, &c. L. Booker.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

THE following particulars, relative to Mr. Addison and his marriage, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers,

Mr. Addison was born May 1, 1672.

He married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, "whom," we are told by Dr Johnson, "he had solicited by a long and anxious courtship, Aug. 2, 1716." He was at that time aged 44 years and 3 months.

He is said to have first known this lady by becoming tutor to her son.

The name of the Countess of Warwick is not mentioned by the generality of Addison's biographers.

In your Obituary, vol. LXVII. p. 256, she is called Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dashwood, esq. alderman of London. But in Wright's edition of Heylyn's Help to English History we have the following article:

"Edward Rich succeeded his father Robert Rich in both the earldoms of Warwick and Holland, in April, 1675; and died, July 31, 1701. He married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk-castle, in Denbighshire, bart."

The earl left one son, Edward-Henry Rich, who died, unmarried, in 1721; in a short time, as Dr. Johnson observes, after Mr. Addison.

Supposing the countess to have been only 20 at the death of her first husband, she must have been 36 when she was married to Mr. Addison; and her son about 16, or probably something more. He is said to have been a young man of a very irregular life.

Mr. Addison died June 17, 1719, aged 47 years and 47 days, at Holland house, leaving no child but a daughter, born in 1718, who died at Bilton, near Rugby, in Warwickshire, in 1797.

As these different statements, relative to the name of the Countess, leave the matter in a state of uncertainty, if any of your correspondents can remove the uncertainty, and give us authentic information*, it will be esteemed a favour by Eusebius.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXII.

The Antient Palace *of the* Kings of England *at* Westminster, *continued.*

WHY do we droop? Why are our spirits sunk so low? Must we leave this scene in all the bitterness of regret, imbibed from these our observations and reflexions made on its dishonoured state? How are human affairs parceled out! In what a seemingly strange inconsistent way do we receive our share of life's employments! Here we find this wonderous hall thrown into the power of those who, from being insensible of its grandeur, have left no means unused to render it as contemptible as possible; while we, who may be said almost to idolize it, are cut out from raising a hand to preserve it from insult, and can only deplore its unfortunate lot. Yet, not wholly so, my friends; for, in this survey, some satisfaction may fall to our share, by catching at the hope that we may have made one convert to venerate and to feel for the suffering majesty of the place. If so, our labour is not in vain; and, if our mite of preservation should outweigh that particle which holds its fate, our portion in its welfare is of more importance than we were aware of. Therefore, companions in my researches, my pleasures, and my pains, revive, recall our enthusiastic phantasies, and let this

* See it settled, LXVII. p. 385. Edit.

hall

hall once more reſume its wonted ſtate, and, as of old, once more appear in pomp and ſplendour.

See hand to hand and cup to cup thoſe warlike knights; 'tis to friendſhip, 'tis to loyalty!—See yon chearful ſouls, with thoughts enriched from traffick's golden tide, ply well your dainty viands!—The ſighing lover and the baſhful maid forgeting to feaſt on other food than ſighs!—Fly, fly, your jeſts, your gibes, ye laughing crew: mirth encircles all your brows!—Ah! reverend ſire, your tale of former times makes me a liſtener; and here I could for ever ſtand!—Good Tony, I cannot brook ſuch cutting jeers, reproofs wrapt up in ſenſeleſs fooleries; we all are frail at times; muſt feel the laſh; I pray, forbear, good Tony!—The miſer and the ſpendthrift, the gay and the ſad, the wiſe and the fooliſh, the gameſter and the witol, all, all crowd the plenteous boards that fill the hall. The monarch takes his ſhare of joy and feſtivity; he invites, and he beſtows; he ſees his ſubjects happy, for he in very deed doth make them ſo. Day after day thouſands here bleſs his name; welcome and good cheer lead on the way.—Hark! the minſtrels come, with lute, cittern, crewth, dulcimer, harp, pipe and tabor, ſackbut, regalls, trumpets, captivating ſounds! to animate and to ſubdue the liſtening ſoul with ſweeteſt harmony. I hear, and I reſign my every ſenſe to joys immortal! And now they vault; then ſwift they turn in mazy folds of tortured ſhape. Sweet lovely form, that trippeſt ſo lightly as you go, your dancing ſteps, and twining arms that ſtrike the graceful tamborine, are all enchanting! Another female form on a proud courſer, with every brave accompaniment, comes prancing nigh the monarch's lofty ſeat. She calls him to the war, reminds him of his honour, dignity, and juſtice. She then, in courtly guiſe, diſmounts, and, to compoſe his ruffled mien, ſhe chants, ſhe gaily ſkims the open ſpace in many a ſportive round. Her blandiſhments of female ſoftneſs melts the royal hoſt, who, forgetful of his ſceptered ſtate, almoſt holds out his longing arms to claſp her to his melting breaſt. The martial ſports now call on every eye. Each ſpectator becomes a combatant. Shouts of manly courage, exclamations of feminine tenderneſs, martial melodies, clank of arms, flying banners, neighing ſteeds! Confuſion holds one univerſal ſway; and from the humble yeoman to the mighty king the heroic fervour of all-glorious arms flies round this regal hall!

Here let imagination reſign her pleaſing ſway, raiſed by "honeſt John Stow's" deſcriptive pen, and my pictureſque and Antiquarian-ſtruck ideas, to plain ocular demonſtration.

In an account of the coronation of James II. are many plates illuſtrative of the various ceremonies attendant thereunto; one of which gives the plan of this hall, ſhewing the ſetting forth of the different tables for the royal feaſt. At the South end of the hall there appeared a large chamber, called the Court of Wards, of which no traces are now to be ſeen. Paſſing by the porch of St. Stephen's chapel, we come into the interior of the Court of Requeſts, now an entire modern room, erected on an original baſement ſtory (as obſerved in a former Number). On the Eaſt ſide, a door admits us into the interior of the Painted Chamber.

Two correſpondents in your vol. LXIX. have well prepared your readers for the information I have to convey. The firſt (An Engliſhman, p. 552), by giving the motives for the intended demolition of theſe buildings; and the other (An Artiſt, p. 661), in calling the attention of all to the antiquity of this chamber, and to the treaſure it contains, that is, its invaluable tapeſtry. I muſt confeſs, in behalf of my fellow inveſtigators and myſelf,

ſelf, although an accumulation of filth and rubbiſh in this chamber, in every part, as it were, puſhed us from its ſurvey, yet a peculiar impulſe agitated our frames, a certain ſomething that cannot be named, led us on to view the very walls, the doors, the windows, that our forefathers, age after age, have gazed at before. This ſculptured ornament, that now engages my eye, may, at one time or other, have been a point of attraction to the notice of a Becket, an Edward, a Wickham, a good Duke Humphrey, a tyrant Richard, the ſacrilegious monſter Henry, the princely Wolſey, the unfortunate Charles, or the uſurper Cromwell. What a ſcene is here for reflexion, for admiration, and abhorrence! In this mood ſhould viſitors enter this chamber, which has retained its original finiſhings for ſo many centuries; not with thoſe uſual, low, narrow-minded expreſſions, made uſe of in this chamber, ſuch as, "What a filthy place!"—"As dark as a dungeon!"—"Quite like a priſon!"—"What brutes muſt they have been formerly to have lived in ſuch a hole!" When it is never conſidered that the Painted Chamber has not been cleaned for theſe 40 years paſt; that three parts of its windows have been ſtopped up; and that many ſimilar buildings have been barbarized down into places of confinement for robbers and murtherers. In the like way, they contemptuouſly glance at the tapeſtry which covers every part of the walls; a ſight of diſguſt to them, of rapture to us, and on which we could for ever dwell. In this tapeſtry are the fineſt repreſentations of antient buildings, dreſſes, and all kinds of armour; which, in its preſent ſtate of wanton diſfigurement of dirt and rags, to a common obſerver can hardly claim a moment's notice; while to us, Antiquity's fervent votaries, are diſcovered a thouſand charms, a thouſand beauties, which be it our buſineſs to lay before our approving readers for their delight, and, what is of more importance, their hiſtoric information.

Reverting again to the laſt of the abovementioned correſpondents (An Artiſt), who tells that he had cleared much of the duſt from this tapeſtry; had taken various ſketches from it; ſpeaks of its dimenſions, and of ſome of its leading peculiarities; I muſt thus ſay of him (he being at work while we were on our ſurvey), that he is more known for his induſtry and care in copying Antiquities with his pencil, and by the truth and boldneſs of his pen to preſerve them from deſtruction, than for his good fortune in having an opportunity to put in practice the *experience* of the one, or of being thanked for the *good intent* of the other. However, I hope his ſketches will not be loſt to the world, but, by ſome future publication, they may be in the poſſeſſion of every lover and encourager of the ſtudy of Antiquity.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

AS the introduction of inoculating for the Cow-pox has afforded matter for illiberal and ill-founded abuſe, I requeſt of you to inſert in your Publication the following lines, as my mite in ſupport of what, I think, will effectually prove an ineſtimable diſcovery, when the ſtrong facts attending it ſhall be diſpaſſionately attended to, and weak and idle prejudice done away.

For the laſt four years, Sir, it has been a part of my duty to enquire of recruits, on their joining the regiment, if they had had the Small-pox; and, where they anſwered in the negative, to inoculate them immediately for it. To my queſtion it has repeatedly occurred to me, that I have received for anſwer, "No, I have not had Small-pox, but I have had Cow-pox long ago; and my friends tell me

me I cannot have the Small-pox after it." Being then, and till lately, unacquainted with the nature and facts of Cow-pox, I gave little or no credit to the circumſtance, and placed them in the ſame building with the others whoſe caſes were decided. They were inoculated with the ſame Small-pox matter, obtained from a neighbouring ſubject, as the others; they meſſed altogether; and, as muſt be the caſe from the nature of the ſoldier's accommodation, ſlept together. Some of them had great burthens of the Small-pox, one had the confluent Small-pox. Obſerving that the Small-pox *virus* had taken no effect on thoſe who had told me they had had Cow-pox, I repeated the application of the Small-pox matter, from freſh puſtules, to a fourth time; but neither the inoculation, nor expoſure to the air breathed by 50 people undergoing the different ſtages of the diſeaſe, made the leaſt impreſſion on them. The fact was ſo ſtrong, and out of all ſhadow of doubt, that neither inoculation nor contagion of Small-pox could affect thoſe who had had Cow-pox, that I determined on embracing the firſt opportunity to promote it. Laſt winter, I propoſed to the overſeers of a pariſh in Suſſex, who are very well informed men, and particularly attentive to their poor, to inoculate their pariſh. After making ſome enquiries, and well weighing the buſineſs, they accepted the offer. I accordingly inoculated near 200 of them; and ſurrounding reſpectable families were ſo well pleaſed with its reſult, that they came with their children and ſervants, to the number of 150 more. To remove doubt, where I ſaw the leaſt of it in the mind of the parent, I applied the Small-pox matter afterwards; but it is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve, that it was without the leaſt effect.

I have read a paper, p. 213, ſigned M. D. which, I preſume, cannot come from the pen of a medical practitioner; for it appears quite a determined fire-ſide oppoſition to the meaſure, without one ſingle fact, unleſs we take his hearſay tale of the village caſe, which I ſhould not heſitate to ſay muſt have proceeded from the previous Cow-pox having been ſpurious; a circumſtance a cautious practitioner can never, I think, be miſled by. M. D. obſerves, the *thinking* part of the community reprobate the meaſure. What he means by *thinking part* I cannot ſay; for thinking will not do. Probably the learned gentleman has laid his head together with ſome thinking *old women*; and the reſult of their wiſe deliberations have been, that M. D. ſhould oppoſe it, right or wrong. He aſks, what would be gained by changing the diſeaſe? Does he know that the Small-pox is contagious? Or, in other words, does he know the Cow-pox is not? Does no advantage accrue from the comparative mildneſs of the diſeaſe? I ſhall conclude by recommending, particularly to young practitioners, the moſt minute attention to the ſtate of the puſtule they take matter from, as much trouble and miſunderſtanding will be avoided by it. J. Hastings, *Surgeon to the North Glouceſter Militia.*

Mr. Urban, *London, April* 11.

THE inoculation for the Cow-pock being the preſent popular as well as medical rage, permit me to ſtate ſome circumſtances, which will not, I truſt, be deemed unworthy of attention.

The inoculation of the Cow-pock being in fact the introduction of a beſtial diſeaſe into the human body, it muſt be admitted that ſome other very different diſeaſes, or ſome new diſeaſe, may ariſe in conſequence, at a period very uncertain, poſſibly remote. In corroboration of which, let it be remembered, that the tranſfuſion of blood from various animals into the blood-veſſels of men, after having been moſt

moſt warmly taken up by the Faculty, patronized by the publick, and practiſed in numerous inſtances, in this as well as other countries, was found to produce ſerious and unexpected ill conſequences, ſuch as madneſs, and other diſeaſes. I am far from wiſhing to prevent any improvement in the above or any other ſubject of the healing art; and, could theſe objections to the practice be overcome, am inclined to think there might be a probability, by the practice becoming general, of its being conducive to the prevention of the Small-pox; a diſeaſe which, there is much reaſon to believe, never now occurs but from contagion.

As to the immediate advantage of the practice, I have doubts. That the eruption may be prevented, is probable; but that the ſymptomatic fever is in ſome inſtances ſo violent as to be attended with danger, I have reaſon to believe: and cannot, therefore, haſtily aſſent to the practice; knowing from experience, that inoculation for the Small-pox is not attended with danger in the preſent improved mode of practice. For I contend that, of thoſe inoculated, no more die than would have died within the period of going through the diſeaſe. Should theſe few lines be ſeriouſly anſwered, I ſhall not object in my next to inſert my name; but for the preſent only ſubſcribe myſelf, yours, &c. T. A.

An Explanation and Correction of a Paſſage in the PHŒNISSÆ *of* EURIPIDES.

Phœniſſæ, v. 859, edit. Porſonianæ.

Κρ. Θάρσει· πύλας γὰρ, Τειρεσία, φίλοισι σοῖς
Ἐξωμίσαι σὸν πῶδα λαβὼν δ' αὐτὸν, τέκνον,
Ὡς πᾶς ἀπήν, πούς τε παρισθύτου φίλης
Χειρὸς θυραίας ἀναμένει κεφίσματα.

A variety of conjectures may be ſeen in Mr. Profeſſor Porſon's edition of this play concerning the true reading of the third line; no one of which, he ſays, puts the matter entirely out of doubt. I leave the reader to conſult them at his leiſure, and propoſe to correct the place thus:

ὡς ΠΑΙΣ ΑΠΗΝΗΣ, &c. &c. &c.

and to tranſlate:

Creon. Be of good courage, Tireſias, for you are near your friends. Take hold of him, my ſon. As a child is wont to expect the alleviation of a carriage, ſo the foot of an old man looks for ſome external ſupport. As a child is uſed to be carried, ſo an old man to be ſupported.

Ut currus infans ſolet expectare levamen,
Peſque ſenis dextræ externæ.

Yours, &c. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 21.

ONE would have imagined that a Traveller in Devon would not have put to you the query of "What is cob?" Let him be informed, that cob is a compoſition of ſtraw and adheſive loam, incorporated well together by treading, and then put up in layers of the common form of walls. With ſuch materials is almoſt every farm-houſe and village conſtructed. Whence the appellation is not ſo eaſy to be aſcertained. When I give you κοπρος, *lutum*, *cænum*; κυλινδομενος καὶ' κοπρον, Iliad; and cobble, Lat. *copulare*, to botch, to join together, as is done with the ſtraw and loam; I ſhall leave the deciſion to yourſelf, or to any of your correſpondents, who may be greater adepts in etymology than, yours, &c. JOHN SWETE.

*** The other (and more material) part of this letter ſhall be fully inveſtigated.

In anſwer to F. S. (p. 32), Harte's papers (at leaſt, I believe, the greater part of them) fell into the hands of his ſervant, Edward Dore, who afterwards kept the Caſtle and Ball inn, in Bath. Mr. Dore and his wife are both dead; but what is become of theſe papers, or his family, I cannot pretend to ſay. I remember to have heard Dore ſay, "I have the Hiſtory of Guſtavus in Canon Harte's own handwriting." N. W.

P. 228. As large loaves and handfuls are indefinite terms, although Dr. Townſon's words; pleaſe to inſert, by large loaves, our cook means twelve pounds of flour, to which add four ounces of the ſubſtitute for yeaſt. J. HOLT.

☞ The account of CHERRY HINTON, intended for this month, has been miſlaid.

Mr.

TREE at HANWELL, ſtruck by LIGHTNING.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

MAY I requeſt the pleaſure of your readers' company in a little circuit round Hanwell church, to admire with me the taſte with which the grounds are diſplayed?

The village of Hanwell is at ſome diſtance South of the church: but the approach to it is pleaſant in ſummer, and dry in winter. The faithful attendants of a pleaſing landſcape, trees, are not wanting for a back-ground to the neat light-coloured walls of this edifice, and its elegant little cupola*. The ſchool† partakes of the neatneſs and beauty of the ſurrounding buildings: the plan is ſimple, and its pointed windows give it an antique Gothic air‡. After paſſing the door of Mr. Glaſſe's hoſpitable dwelling, a ſcene burſts upon the view which few ſpots in the environs of the metropolis can vie with. A ſerpentine walk, kept in the moſt perfect order, leads from the houſe to the bottom of a ſteep deſcent, where a ruſtic temple terminates it. A vaſt variety of ſhrubs and trees intervene at pleaſing diſtances, and in one part become quite impervious to the ſight, except in a ſpot where an opening through the foliage diſcloſes what appears to be an unbounded ſheet of water, but in reality is an arm of the river which winds in this charming valley. On one ſide of the walk ſtands the decaying king of the foreſt, grand in his old age, noble and majeſtic in his vigour. He receives in his capacious trunk the delighted viſitor, and ſhews him, through the chaſms time and the tempeſt have made, woods, water, hills, and paſture. Harrow and its ſteeple, ſurmounted by

* The church was built in the year 1782, during the incumbency of the late rector, Dr. Glaſſe, having within it two ſide ailes and a gallery. The altar-piece and its accompaniments are finiſhed in a light and elegant manner; and there is a richly-painted window on the North ſide of the altar. This, I find on enquiry, has been placed in its preſent ſituation ſince the publication of Mr. Lyſons's work, as well as a beautiful mural tablet near the font, the only monument to be ſeen in the church, on which is the following chaſte and appropriate inſcription, which may prove an agreeable entertainment to many of your readers, who, while they admire the compoſition, will perhaps recollect that they are in the neighbourhood of very claſſical ground.

FREDERICO . COMMERELL
VIRO . PROBO . MITI . OMNIBVS . AFFABILI
QVI
HEILBRVNNI . IN . GERMANIA . HONESTA . STIRPE . ORIVNDVS
ET . INTER . ANGLIAE . CIVES . CONSCRIBTVS
LONDINI . RES . MERCATORIAS
DILIGENTER . ET . FIDELITER . ADMINISTRAVIT
RVRI . TRANQVILLE . PLACIDE . QVE . CONSENVIT
DIEM . SVPREMVM . OBIIT
PRID . ID . APRIL.
ANNO . CHRISTI . M.DCC.LXXXX.VIII.
AETATIS . SVAE . LXXX.II.
ET . SEPVLTVS . EST . IN . HOC . TEMPLO
QVOD . PIE . SANCTE . QVE
VIVVS . FREQVENTAVERAT
IOANNES . GVLIELMVS . COMMERELL
FILIVS . SVPERSTES
PATRI . BENE . MERENTI
H . M . PONI . CVRAVIT.

† Erected the laſt year, the former ancient edifice having been blown down by a hurricane.

‡ For ſome curious particulars reſpecting this ancient foundation, I muſt refer your readers to Mr. Lyſons.

ſtormy clouds, ſometimes deluged with rain when the ſurrounding country is dry, is ſeen to great advantage, framed as it were by nature, from this noble trunk. Near it is a garden-room, with a curious door of ivy branches, and within a collection of minerals, foſſils, &c.

The whole of the view, including the water, ſhould be *ſeen* to comprehend the variety and beauty of the place. In the front of the houſe ſtand two remarkably handſome cottages; and through the valley the river is ſeen to glide till it is terminated to the view by a ſpacious bridge in the Uxbridge road, converted by Mr. Glaſſe to a ſtone colour, which, with the tufted trees in Oſterley park, the woods of Richmond and Peterſham, and the diſtant Surrey hills, cloſe the proſpect.

Plate II. repreſents part of an elm-tree ſtanding to the Southern ſide of Hanwell church-yard, which was torn by lightning during the time of divine ſervice, on Whitſunday, May 12, 1799. The electrical cloud, which came in a North-weſterly direction, was evidently only a few yards above the ſurface of the ground, as the part of the tree which met the ſtorm in its courſe is not by ſeveral feet ſo high as the adjoining cupola of the church. The ball of fire, after making a deeply-indented furrow in the tree, and ſcattering the bark in various directions, ſcooped out a conſiderable portion of the foot-path in a circular cavity, ſtill viſible at the foot of the tree. Mr. Glaſſe informed me, that no leſs than eight trees in the neighbourhood felt the effect of the lightning; one of them, a large and ſolid oak was rifted, apparently by a vertical ſhock, in a form reſembling the open petals of a tulip. A fragment of the ſolid timber, weighing upwards of 50*lb.* was torn from the centre, and thrown to the diſtance of more than 50 feet from the mutilated trunk. Providentially no lives were loſt. J. P. Malcolm.

Mr. Urban, *April 3.*

The Purſuits of Literature have acquired ſo juſt and permanent a celebrity, that public curioſity is naturally excited towards the Author. I am not, Sir, about to name him; but I will point out to demonſtration three works which he publiſhed 20 years ago from the ſhop of his friend T. Becket. One of theſe, "The Heroic Epiſtle to the Rev. Richard Watſon, D.D." is properly noticed in vol. L. p. 484. In the ſecond, "An Heroic Addreſs in Proſe," the author ſays, "Should a generous publick foſter my infant ſpeech; I may hereafter wear upon my baby brow the—But excuſe me, reader: I forget myſelf—

"Cauſa fuit Pater his," &c.

Then, in the ſpace of a few lines, we have Greek, Latin, and Italian, beſides alluſions; bits, ſcraps, &c. from Engliſh writers: but this is nothing to the farrago of quotations with notes far outſwelling the bulk of the text.

From the third publication, "An Epiſtolary Treatiſe, addreſſed to the Rev. Richard Watſon, D.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. containing curſory Remarks on the Code of Gentoo Laws, publiſhed by the Eaſt India Company, and the original Shanſcritta Language* in which they were written," &c. (which ſeems to have been but little, if at all, attended to by the Reviewers), I ſhall make a few extracts, &c.

"It has been a matter of very entertaining ſpeculation to me to obſerve the various gentlemen to whom my works have been aſcribed; in which have been exerciſed much ingenuity, and *great good-nature*; I have indeed heard of ſeveral, though I find the generality of Cognoſcenti, or coxcombs, who know all authors by their ſtyle, have *fixed* it on a Rev. Mr. Rennell, late Fellow of [illegible]ng's college, in Cambridge, and now prebendary of Winchester. I am proud of the honour con-

* Dr. Watſon's ſermon at a Viſitation at Ely, recommending the ſtudy of the Oriental languages, it will be recollected, was the occaſion of thoſe ſevere Philippics.

ferred

ferred on me; though, I believe, theſe Cognoſcenti will be *ſoon* convinced it is not the performance of *ſo very young a man*† as Dr. W. and Co. imagined, but one long converſant with men and manners; I mean, by *a work*‡ which I intend to publiſh with the moſt convenient ſpeed. However, in juſtice to Mr. Rennell, I muſt ſay he has been repreſented to me as a man of firſt-rate abilities, glowing fancy, and real genius, to which he has added a depth of erudition and ſolidity of judgement rarely to be met with in men of his age. I would adviſe him to beware of the poppy which *ſtalled* § *theology* is apt to wave over the heads of her choſen ſons, to unfold his uncommon talents, and, in the words of Corneille's poet,

'Succeſſus urgere ſuos, inſtare favori
Numinis.'

I have not ſpoken thus highly of him, *becauſe* he is an *Etonian*, from a fond fooliſh predileſtion for the place of his education; though it would be neither fooliſh nor *unnatural in me* to ſpeak with reverence of

'Thoſe diſtant ſpires, thoſe antique towers,
That crown the wat'ry glade,
Where grateful Science ſtill adores
Her Henry's holy ſhade!'

I can aſſure all thoſe whom it may concern, that *I ſtand ſingle*; and this is all the information they ever will have concerning me: I have no Eurialus whatever to aſſiſt me in my enterprizes, however bold they may ſeem; Volſcens may rave; Niſus will never tremble;

'Haſta volans *noctis* diverberat *umbras*.'

In the courſe of an advertiſement, this ſpirited writer obſerves,

"This Treatiſe, trifling as it ſeems, may be the *vaunt-courier* of an unexpected thunderbolt, which may ſtrike flat the *thick rotundity* of many a nobler head than *plume pluckt Richard's*. As to myſelf, I am no longer to be deceived by oſtentation; I know the power of *my* plume; its towering pride may be hawked at by *mouſing owls*, but was not made to be killed by them. I believe, however, there are a choſen few, who may perhaps remember with ſome ſentiment of gratitude, when he is no more, *a man* who dared to bring forth publicly the labouring thoughts that rolled within his breaſt; who, while Impoſture was ſtalking abroad with ſhameleſs front in the eye of gariſh day, ſtood forth, and with the ſpirit of the unbending Grecian,

'Mortales tollere contra
Eſt oculos auſus, primuſque obſiſtere contra;
Quem nec fama *virûm*, nec fulmina, nec
Murmure compreſſit Granta;' [minitanti

who, in an honeſt thought of common good, roſe up to reſcue the abilities of our riſing youth from *the drudgery* to which he ſaw certain men were endeavouring to condemn them, that *they* might lord it at large in unoppoſed freedom; a man, I ſay, who ſtrove to deliver them from the labyrinths of laborious Oriental nonſenſe, from ploughing that unfruitful ocean, that ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο, as Homer would call it, and guided them with a friendly hand to the haven of *uſeful* literature, where he wiſhed they ſhould be. Such were the motives which I could not withſtand; or I never would have engaged in ſo tedious a reſearch, with not a hope of profit or of pleaſure, and with little proſpect even of being read.

"Junius beheld a Grafton placed on the higheſt eminence of envied power; he aimed the ſhaft; the region round about trembled ere he ſent it forth; it was the ſhaft of unerring vengeance: the *black-ſpotted* dove already quivered on the maſt, then fell looſened and tranſfixed at once:

'Liquidis in nubibus arſit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis:'

But it was not the flame of idle portent: no—Junius blazed like another comet; he was felt through the *arctic* ſky; each leſſer orb that rolled along the politic void ſhrunk at his cauſtic approach, ere he *fired the length of Ophluchus*. It is not ſo with my weak efforts; what has the general world to do with me and them? I aim at no dove of ſtate; and, though I ſhould tranſfix a *theologic owl* perched on a pinnacle of the temple, the ſable bird and well-ſped ſhaft will drop to earth together unſeen or unregarded; no ſky will lour; no *miniſter* will give a ſecond groan. But if, conſcious of efficient faculties, I ſhould ever bid my ſpirit aſſume a nobler port, that ſpirit which never yet bowed to indolence or fear, if with ſubject changed and

† "I do not call Dr. W. himſelf an *old man*."

‡ "I mean a work *in proſe*, in which Dr. W. will be the vehicle for a bold diſplay of various *well-known* characters, and then I *really* ſhall leave Dr. W. *for ever*.—I have alſo (like Mr. Giles Jacob or Dr. R. W.) *a poem of my own writing in MS.* by me not yet finiſhed, which begins—but I won't ſay how it begins; ſuffice it to ſay (what I will anſwer will prove true), that, as Mr. Theobald profoundly obſerves,

'None but itſelf can be its parallel.'"

§ "The Church, conſidered *merely* as a civil eſtabliſhment, with all its biſhoprics, deanries, prebends, &c. &c. reminds me of the fabled elm;

'In medio ramos annoſaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam ſedem *Somnia* vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, *foliiſque ſub omnibus* hærent.' Virg. Æn. VI.

enlarged

enlarged thought, I ſhould riſe in my career, and appeal to a higher tribunal; if I ſhould take the trumpet and blow a *dolorous and a jarring blaſt*, it might rouſe a dormant ſtate, it might perhaps command the attention of mightieſt men, who would hear the ſound though they knew not whence it came; for, though I have reſolved to ſink without even the *umbra* of a name, and *make wing to the rooky wood*, compaſſed round with ſtar-proof darkneſs; yet my obſcurity may be of ſuch a nature, as to remind certain men of what the Hiſtorian of the Hebrews has recorded, *a darkneſs which might be felt.* This is not the language of an upſtart coxcomb; he would hardly underſtand the terms. But I know not what ſhould hinder me from ſpeaking boldly as I ought to ſpeak, and declaring the nature of my ſentiments."

"A man has little to fear, who, like me, is contented with his *ſmall preferment*; who loves a quiet morſel of bread better than a *ſtalled* ox, and wiſhes, with Sterne, that Heaven may ſhower down its mitres upon thoſe heads which are aching for them."

"When I ſpeak of men, whoſe reputation envy may in vain attempt to blaſt, it ſhall be of the venerable Lowth, and the ſcience-ſealed Bryant; and when I wiſh to contemplate the expanding bloſſoms of cultivated genius, I ſhall turn with rapture to William Jones * and George Atwood †: but the altar of luxury and pride ſhall never flame with any incenſe of mine. For, I am a perſon not to be intimidated by the menaces of the Great, or provoked by the contempt of what is called the World; but I will boldly ſtand forth, and addreſs myſelf as unto wiſe men, who can judge and underſtand what I ſay: I can no longer bear with patience the effrontery of literary impoſture, or the mock-dignity of aſſumed character."

One ſmall quotation more, Mr. Urban, and I have done; leaving it to your readers to apply the parallelism; and to your correſpondents at Cambridge to name the author, who is very intimately acquainted, I have no doubt, with the Maſter of a celebrated college.

"I have bidden a long farewell to the more enchanting dreams of *poetry*, that I may cultivate the power of proſe; nor ſhall I ever reſume my poetry again, except I ſhould endeavour to accompliſh a very extenſive deſign, which is now in embryo, upon impoſture in general, but particularly on the worſt ſpecies of it, *literary impoſture*. I never expect to be a favourite with the publick at large, who certainly cannot reliſh compoſitions like mine; but there are ſome who underſtand and know their worth: if I am aſked who they are, I reply, the

'*Pauci* quos æquus amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus,
Dis genti!" M. G.

Mr. Urban, *Gray's Inn, Mar.* 4.

I THANK you for the attention you paid to my laſt letter, dated Dec. 19, 1799, by printing it in *the Supplement*, p. 1121. I reſume the ſubject, not becauſe I conſider myſelf as a writer who can adorn your valuable Repoſitory by the elegance of his periods, but who, perhaps, may lead abler perſons than himſelf to inveſtigate a moſt curious and intereſting queſtion. I have not much time for any compoſition; but I am ſtudious

---

* "Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine iſſues." Shaksp.
This ingenious and very able man is ſo well known to the world, that his character needs no illuſtration from my pen. Elegance, learning, and genius, are united in all his various works. He is almoſt the only modern who has treated Eaſtern ſubjects with propriety; but it is to be remembered, he has conſidered them merely as matters of *amuſement*, and not as of ſerious importance; in which I readily join with him. Every reader of taſte admires his Commentaries on the Aſiatic Poetry, in which (to uſe his own words) are diſplayed, 'Et eruditi auctoris *ſingulare judicium*, tum Latini ſermonis venuſtas et nitor.' Comment. cap. I. p. 2.

† "This is the young man of whoſe *abilities* I have made ſuch frequent and honourable mention. (See my Heroic Epiſtle to Dr. W. v. 165, with the note; and my Heroic Addreſs, p. 38 of the Advertiſement). This is the genius, *e ſilentio et tenebris in lucis et gloriæ transferendus æternitatem*, George Atwood, M.A. I wiſh it were in my power to lift him up to light, or to recommend *him* to the notice of *thoſe* whoſe *duty* it is to ſearch for unbefriended merit. In his proſperity he ſhall never hear of me, in the *moment* of adverſity always. I know ſuch a man is of conſequence; if *he* lives, *we ſhall know ſomething*. As to his various attainments in the more trifling departments of Learning,
'Illas in *tanto viro* referre injuria virtutum fuerit.'
Meek Newton's ſelf bends from his ſtate ſublime,
And views with myſtic ken his Atwood's hour of prime!"

to give an opinion on a ſubject of importance and popularity; I give you that opinion as the reſult of *all which I have hitherto read.* My buſineſs will only let me ſteal leiſure hours; but thoſe I have lately beſtowed on the Purſuits of Literature, and what belongs to that work.

I communicated to you my decided opinion, that the author of that work was not known; and at any rate I thought Mr. Mathias could not be the author of it, from what Mr. Chalmers has aſſerted without any proof at all but his own firm belief that it was ſo. I do not want to diſturb Mr. Chalmers (though he is not ſo very delicate himſelf on the point of diſturbing others); nor would I interrupt the pleaſure he has in contemplating the amours of Queen Elizabeth with Shakſpeare, which ſeems to afford ſuch abundant mirth to the diurnal writers in the papers. All the Magazines and Reviews, Jacobin, Anti-Jacobin, Monthly, Critical, Britiſh, &c. &c. &c. all concur in reprobating the unwarrantable attack on Mr. Mathias, who, as the Britiſh Critic ſays (and ſays, I believe, with more truth than he even imagines), did not perhaps, after all, write the two lines about Mr. Chalmers's *leaden mace.* They all concur alſo that Mr. C. has not made his point good againſt Mr. Malone. One of them ſays pleaſantly, "Mr. C. is an arch-knave at a nominative caſe;" another, that "his quiver is full of *leaden* arrows flattened in their flight;" and a third, that "he has *written himſelf down.*" I ſhall leave theſe great critics to ſettle theſe points, for I am little concerned in Mr. Chalmers's book; in which, if he had left "*Pallas untouched,*" he might have gone down the ſtream without notice; I mean any ſtream but the *Avon,* in which nobody can ſwim without the corks of Steevens and Johnſon.

When my inveſtigations have led me to deprive Mr. Mathias of the honour of writing the Purſuits of Literature, I do not think I am doing him any ſervice, or perhaps pleaſure; but I act as I am conducted by *proof and fact,* as it appears *in evidence.* As he will not ſay a word about it himſelf, I am warranted to make all the deductions I can from the books which have been written. The author of the work declared at firſt the ſecret was intruſted to a Few, of whom he gives the higheſt character for confidence and many other virtues; and at the ſame time declares, that "*his ſecret never will be revealed,*" which he mentions in the Preface to the ſecond dialogue, and more ſtrongly in the Preface to the fourth; and at the ſame time aſſerts the whole is by *one* hand. The ſecret undoubtedly has been well kept, as the moſt ſceptical allow; and the few friends have never divulged a word, and ſo have proved they had a right to the character the author gave them, and deſerve his good word, though they have not pleaſed the inquiſitive by their ſilence. I own, I have no conception how ſuch a ſecret, in which a printer, a printer's devil, a bookſeller, an author, the acknowledged friends of the author, and the communications which the printing of ſuch a book muſt neceſſarily occaſion, can poſſibly be kept; but kept it has been. I can conceive how a *letter* ſent to a news-paper may be kept ſecret, becauſe it is wholly impoſſible ſometimes to diſcover it, as the author may write it out in a feigned hand, ſhew it to no creature on the earth, and put it into the penny-poſt or the general-poſt himſelf, without the privity of any one perſon; like Junius's letters, to which no other compoſition but the Purſuits of Literature bears any compariſon, as well for the ſtrength of the compoſition as the unheard-of ſecrecy with which it has been carried on. Junius's Letters were above two years and a half in hand; and it is odd enough, by the dates of the Purſuits of Literature, they ſeem

ſeem alſo to have occupied about the ſame portion of time. I could carry on a parallel of theſe two celebrated works in many other points; but, perhaps, what I have ſaid is enough for the preſent. My ideas might be ſingular, but, I think, I could even trace the ſchool, connexions, friends of *the two* authors, and the line and *caſt* of their politicks, though born and bred at diſtant times (not *ages)*; but this would be irrelevant; though it is with ſome mirth and ſpleen that I find Junius gravely aſſerted to be Mr. Boyd, whoſe reſidence and habits of life in London and elſewhere *I have had too many opportunities of knowing formerly* to hear ſuch a ſuppoſition with common patience.

We have had letters advertiſed in the papers to S. P. to Dr. Goodall, and others, with pretty broad hints about the authorſhip of the Purſuits of Literature; but, as they are not yet publiſhed, I can only reaſon from what I know and have read in print, or gathered in converſation. But, Sir, I have my particular thanks to return to you for introducing to my notice, in your excellent Review (vol. LXIX. p. 1135), a moſt ſingularly-curious work, called, The Iriſh Purſuits of Literature. In conſequence of what I read there, I purchaſed it much to my ſatisfaction, though mingled with regret at the deſultory mode adopted by the learned writer, in which he has not imitated the Engliſh author, who, I think, writes on a regular plan and method, though it requires ſome attention and diligence to ſee it clearly in all the parts, but repays a perſon well when he has taken the trouble. The Iriſh writer has the greateſt zeal I ever ſaw in any man for the good of the publick, and an attachment to the *unknown* author of the work in queſtion beyond what I ever found even in two actual and zealous friends for each other's works; and I do not think that Hurd's zeal for Warburton can exceed this profoundly-learned gentleman's for the writer of the Purſuits of Literature. I ſhould think his work muſt have done great good indeed in Ireland, and will not be read without much advantage here; in particular *his Index*, which is a ſad deficiency in the Engliſh editions; and I have now *the tenth* without any attempt or even hint of the kind. Becket, the bookſeller, might get the author, or employ ſome other perſon, to adopt it to the next edition he prints (as undoubtedly there will be many in no long ſpace of time, the work being ſo important), as it is much wanted. But pray, Mr. Urban, what objection could the author have to make one himſelf, quite new? But if he will not, this is done very well, but not quite ſo perfect as could be wiſhed, yet it anſwers the purpoſe, and the publick are much indebted to the learned Dr. Hales for the labour he has ſubmitted to for their edification.

There are many admirable and original obſervations by Dr. Hales, and he has ſometimes very properly hinted to the author of the Purſuits ſome points in which he has erred. His addition to the books recommended for the ſtudy of the Chriſtian religion is very valuable; but his ſtrictures on Jenyns, Paley, and Clarke, I am not inclined to conſider as well founded; for, I believe, ſome of their opinions have not been fairly ſtated; but this diſcuſſion would lead me from the point. Dr. Hales's account of "the monſtrous republick" is an excellent and manly addition to what has been written; and, as he ſaw the terrors of France in Ireland, he was enabled to paint them very ſtrongly. His fault is being ſo deſultory as not always to be followed, which is owing to the fervour and alarm in his mind; but this is eaſily forgiven by the noble zeal he diſplays for the reſtoring of literature, properly ſo called.

Surely all theſe works taken together muſt have a wide-extended effect in the kingdom, and ſhew

people

people what they ought to do as well as read; and if the attention to the Purſuits of Literature continues as general as has now been for ſeveral years, we may hope that the riſing generation will be preſerved by good principles, and by them preſerve their country from deſtruction. The few particular prejudices of the author of the Purſuits of Literature will be loſt or forgiven in the general tendency of the work; and unhappily Death is every day removing ſome of the characters recorded in it from the ſcene of action. But the work itſelf is independent of theſe few particulars; but if you encourage me, I may copy out in a future letter ſome obſervations I have made on paſſages and perſons which that author might as well have left alone, and ſome whom he has ſtrangely neglected to mention. I tell you again, I do not pretend to be conſidered as a writer, but only one who will give an opinion on important public works when there is a propriety, or any ſuppoſed neceſſity in the emergency of the times. I have examined the work carefully, which has been my ſtudy and amuſement ſo long as to become familiar to me; and I have preſerved the various readings of the different editions of the Purſuits of Literature; but the laſt edition is evidently the moſt perfect, though ſome few things are rejected which might have been retained by the author, who, I repeat it, is at preſent unknown in the true ſenſe of the word. I told you in my laſt, that Mr. Mathias knew me the laſt two years he reſided in Trinity college, Cambridge, but that I would not leave my name with you, as your correſpondent *Lucius* did, but that he poſſibly *might* remember me in Trinity college as well as lately at *Sir Joſeph Banks's Sunday converſazioni*. I wiſh only to do juſtice; and in this caſe I am not *detracting* the wreath from any man's brow, as no one has yet claimed it as his own. Hereafter, perhaps, time and due inveſtigation may place the crown on the head of him who *ought* to wear it.

One of the greateſt and deepeſt ſcholars of the age, who ſtrongly approved and praiſed the poem on the Purſuits of Literature, though he *naturally enough* diſliked a *particular* part of it, had the candour and generoſity to give the following deſcription of it in *Latin*; the beſt I have ever ſeen, and which was given me by a perſon who copied it out, by permiſſion of the learned writer: "Eruditio in eo mira, multiplex, exquiſita; poeſeos et eloquii vis vivida et inexhauſta; erga patriam amor acerrimus, ſtudiumque indefeſſum; morum, religionis, legum tutamen et præſidium; bonis tantum conceſſa loquendi et ſentiendi libertas; facetiæ libero dignæ, acerbitate quâdam conditus lepos, et abunde ſalis."

Yours, &c. MESSALA.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

IN your Obituary, p. 180, is the following paſſage from a letter of Etonenſis: "The cenſure of Mr. Steevens as well as the praiſe of Mr. Sam. Lyſons (and I am not ſingular in my opinion) are equally ridiculous, and without foundation." Now, after conceding that I have the higheſt opinion of the merits of Mr. S. in his line, I am, I conceive, at liberty to obſerve, that the author of the Purſuits of Literature is not *ſingular* in his commendations of Mr. L.; that the Monthly Review, a publication of ſupreme literary excellence, where party (that fiend which will ſuperſede the neceſſity of merit, be of immenſe injury to ſcience, and ultimately deſtroy the character of the work conducted upon its principles), it not being a queſtion of politicks or religion, aſſuredly did not interfere, has avowed as much as the author of the "Purſuits of Literature" in the criticiſm of the "Roman Antiquities

ties of Woodcheſter*;" that the genius of Mr. Lyſons has ever been loudly celebrated by all the Glouceſterſhire people of inſtructed minds; and that, from the unequivocal teſts of genius, impreſſion, and effect, it is univerſally acknowledged that that quality, blended with ſkill, taſte, felicity, and elegance, characterize the productions of Mr. Director of the Society of Antiquaries. Add to this, that a more elaborate piece of topography, perhaps, never exiſted than the "Environs of London†;" and that the plan of it, which I conceive to be *exquiſite*, having ſuch a remarkable completeneſs, and leaving nothing deficient, is ſuppoſed to be a dictate of the juſt and fine archæological taſte of Mr. S. L. I appeal to any Antiquary, whether the "Roman Antiquities of Woodcheſter," and the "Environs of London," are not among the firſt productions of the preſent day, notwithſtanding what the author of the "Purſuits of Literature" has thought proper to obſerve with regard to the latter, in that narrow-minded ſcale upon which the whole book is conducted. I admire fine Latinity and claſſical knowledge as much as he does; but ſurely there are other things worth attention too.

Cob, p. 134, I am informed by a gentleman who has reſided in Devonſhire, is *mud-mortar* or *walling*; hence *ſtone* and cob, which would be abſurd if Mr. Groſe's definition of cob-ſtones were admitted here. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Winterton, April* 5.

OBSERVING in your Magazine (p. 173) a brief, and, in ſome reſpects, an erroneous account of the means by which almoſt the whole of the crew of his Majeſty's gun-veſſel, the Maſtiff, lately wrecked on the Norfolk coaſt, were ſaved; allow me to lay before you a more full and correct ſtatement of that event, containing, as I conceive, many circumſtances which will prove highly intereſting to ſuch of your readers as delight in the contemplation of the exertions of individual humanity and ſpirit in the lower claſſes of our fellow-ſubjects, and in proofs of attention and generoſity in thoſe of the higher ranks to ſuch exertions, as well as of that Government under which we have the happineſs to live.

On the morning of the 5th of January, the Maſtiff gun-veſſel, under the command of Lieut. Watſon, coming out of Yarmouth Roads, and ſteering Northwards, ſtruck in a thick fog on ſome part of the Cockle ſands. Signals of diſtreſs were immediately fired; which being noticed by the ſea-faring inhabitants of Winterton, they with all diſpatch manned two of their boats, and ſurmounting, not without conſiderable difficulty and hazard, the great ſwell upon the beach, haſtened to her aſſiſtance. Arriving as near the veſſel as her perilous ſituation and the violence of the ſea about her would permit, they perceived the impoſſibility of rendering her at that time the relief they wiſhed. In the courſe of the afternoon, however, they had the good fortune to ſuccour eight of the ſhip's company, who in deſpair had betaken themſelves to the ſhip's boat, already much injured in the attempt, and nearly filled with water. With theſe eight perſons they made the neareſt ſhore; and, after having procured for them ſuch accommodations and comforts as they could, they went back before day-break the next morning to take their ſtation near the Maſtiff, and to watch if, perhaps, by any favourable change in wind or tide, a momentary opportunity might be found of reſcuing her brave crew from the deſtruction which elſe inevitably awaited them.

Such

* Our correſpondent might have referred to our vol. LXVII. p. 1033. EDIT.

† This too has had an ample ſhare of praiſe in Mr. Urban's volumes. EDIT.

Such an opportunity towards the evening ſeemed to offer; when two of them, named Abel King and William Pile, volunteered, at the hazard of their lives, to attempt to paſs in a larger boat, which they had now obtained (from a juſt apprehenſion that the too eager ruſh of the ſhip's company might overſet or ſink their own), through a tremendous ſea towards the veſſel; whilſt the reſt in another boat, connected with them by a rope, remained in ſmoother water to aſſiſt them in returning after they ſhould have taken out the crew from the Maſtiff.

This courageous project was crowned with the moſt complete ſucceſs; and, under Divine Providence, theſe men became the happy inſtruments of ſaving Lieut. Watſon, with the maſter of the veſſel, and more than 30 ſailors, from that fate which was now drawing on apace, ſix or ſeven of their number having already periſhed through fatigue and cold, and the ſhip ſhortly afterwards breaking entirely in pieces.

You may be aſſured, Sir, that the above account is correct, being nearly the ſubſtance of a ſtatement drawn up, after due enquiry into the circumſtances, for the purpoſe of being ſubmitted to Admiral Lord Duncan; who, after having condeſcended to receive and conſider it, judging that it might promote the general intereſt of humanity, and the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, if, by the aſſignment of ſome ſuitable reward on the preſent occaſion, encouragement ſhould be given to ſuch ſpirited and beneficial exertions in future, was pleaſed to lay the ſame before the right hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, for their opinion and deciſion

Their Lordſhips' deciſion was at once highly honourable to themſelves, and to the parties in whoſe favour it was made; and ſhortly afterwards the Commiſſioners of the Navy ordered, that 150 guineas ſhould be paid, by their ſtore-keeper at Yarmouth, into the hands of the perſon by whom the above-mentioned ſtatement was drawn up, to be diſtributed by him amongſt the boatmen of Winterton, "in reward of their intrepid and meritorious exertions in ſaving the crew of the Maſtiff gun-veſſel," in the following proportions, namely, to Abel King and William Pile 25 guineas each, and the remaining 100 guineas in equal ſhares amongſt 18 other perſons aſſiſtant to them on that occaſion.

This letter is certainly a long one; yet, long as it is, it muſt not be concluded without the inſertion of two notes, ſhort, but excellent for their matter, cloſely connected with its ſubject; and reflecting the higheſt credit on the grateful young officer and the generous veteran (evidently the friend of the ſervice and mankind) from whom they came.

1. "*Meſſrs* Abel King *and* William Pile.

"I ſend you incloſed a note from my worthy friend Admiral Digby; he means it only to ſhew how much he approves of your unexampled good conduct. I ſhould be very glad to know that every thing relating to that affair has been ſettled to your ſatisfaction with Government; and I ſhall take it as a favour of you to write me a few lines to let me know if this is the caſe. Yours faithfully, JAMES WATSON, Lieut. late commanding his Majeſty's gun veſſel Maſtiff.

"*Leith-walk, Leith, March* 6, 1800."

2. "Admiral Digby deſires that Abel King and William Piles will accept of the incloſed (a guinea each), merely as a mark of the ſenſe he entertains of their praiſeworthy and intrepid behaviour in preſerving the crew of the Maſtiff gun veſſel; for the commander of which veſſel the Admiral entertains a particular regard."

Being deſirous, Mr. Urban, as well to ſpread the example as to preſerve the remembrance of theſe facts, I know of no one more likely than yourſelf to ſecond my deſire, nor of any vehicle more adapted than your durable and widely-circulating pages to promote thoſe purpoſes. To them, therefore, with your permiſſion, I conſign the above

above detail; and, ſhould the ſmalleſt ſpark of emulation be excited by it in a ſingle breaſt, it will more than compenſate for all the trouble which it may have occaſioned to WM. GIBSON.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY III.

QUEEN ANNE, at her firſt elevation to the throne, enjoyed the ſmiles of all parties; but the bill for forming an union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland raiſed a ſtrong oppoſition in the Britiſh parliament; and, a ſtill more violent one being formed in that of Scotland, the meaſure was laid aſide at that time.

War being declared on the 4th of May, 1702, the Earl of Marlborough in the beginning of July repaired to the confederate army at Nimeguen, and, having taken the command, advanced towards the enemy; but, as they ſcrupulouſly avoided an engagement, he laid ſiege to Venlo, which capitulated on Sept. 25, as did alſo Ruremond after an obſtinate defence. The French having abandoned Liege, it was taken poſſeſſion of by the allies, and the citadel ſoon after ſurrendered. Thus ſucceſsful was the Earl in his firſt campaign; and hereby laid the foundation for thoſe hopes which his future conduct fully realized.

The moſt brilliant action performed this year by the navy was the taking of Vigo by Sir George Rooke; in which Vice-admiral Hopſon particularly ſignalized himſelf, by breaking the boom which was thrown acroſs the harbour. A French ſquadron of 30 men of war, and 22 Spaniſh galleons, were either taken or deſtroyed, the fortifications diſmantled, and the fleet returned in ſafety to England with plunder to the value of a million and upwards.

In the Weſt Indies, Adm. Benbow, with the Britiſh fleet, coming to an action with the French under Du Caſſe, was deſerted by moſt of his captains. After ſuſtaining the engagement for ſeveral days, moſt of the time unſupported by any of the ſhips under his command, he was ſeverely wounded, and obliged to return to Jamaica, where he ſoon after died. Two of his captains, Kirby and Wade, were condemned by a court-martial to be ſhot; and this ſentence was put in execution on their arrival at Plymouth.

A new parliament having been elected, it aſſembled in October; and, though it in general met the wiſhes of the Queen, the factions became ſo acrimonious towards each other as even to create violent diſputes between the two Houſes. Theſe diſputes began to manifeſt themſelves in the debates and conferences on the bill againſt occaſional conformity; which, after a ſevere ſtruggle, was loſt, by the Commons refuſing to agree to the amendments made by the Lords. Upon the conſideration of the public accompts, theſe diſputes grew to abſolute diſcord; for, in the miſmanagement of the money appropriated for the ſervice of the nation, ſome of the members of both Houſes were ſaid to be deeply implicated; and, as all ſides deſpaired of an accommodation, her Majeſty prorogued the parliament on the 27th of February following. In the Houſes of Convocation no greater degree of coincidence was found to ſubſiſt than in thoſe of the parliament; indeed, diſſenſions were ſo deeply ſown by all parties, that, had there not been a foreign inveterate enemy to have engaged the attention of the nation, it is probable they would have ended worſe than in thoſe cabals which greatly perplexed, and in ſome degree thwarted, the deſigns of the executive government.

The Earl of Marlborough, being returned, received the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament, was created a duke, and had a penſion of 5000l. a year ſettled on him for life.

The parliament of Scotland being met in 1703, a session the most violent possible was commenced, in which the Duke of Queensbury had to combat with all the jarring interests of which it was composed; and towards the close of it, when the Earl of Marchmont produced the bill to settle the succession in the House of Hanover, on the mentioning of the Princess Sophia, it burst into a flame, and the most serious altercations ensued; so that the Duke was under the necessity of proroguing the parliament to the 12th of October.

Ireland also during this time was very unquiet; but the Duke of Ormond being appointed lord-lieutenant was cordially received by the people in general, and the Commons chearfully voted the necessary supplies, &c.; though, before the session was ended, he incurred their greatest displeasure by suddenly adjourning the parliament while some strong measures against the Papists were depending.

I have been thus particular in noticing the transactions of the first parliament of Queen Anne, &c. because they were principally the foundation on which the happy succession of the Hanover line was secured; and though there were many other momentous occurrences, civil and military, which are worthy of remark, yet the limits to which these Essays should be confined, forbid my particularizing all, and my enlarging on any, of them: and, therefore, I shall now pass on briefly to notice some of the greatest events which this pregnant reign hath favoured us with.

In the campaign of 1703, the Duke of Marlborough was equally successful, as the towns of Bonne, Huy, and Limburgh, were taken, and the French army obliged to act on the defensive, and retreated continually as he advanced. But in that of 704 his abilities shone with redoubled splendour, particularly at Blenheim, where the French army was totally defeated by the Confederates, with the loss of 10,000 killed and 13,000 made prisoners, their cannon, camp equipage, &c. all taken. The consequences of this brilliant victory were, the rescuing the House of Austria from ruin, and the subjection of Augsburg, Ulm, Landau, &c.

But the greatest acquisition of this year, indeed of the whole war, was the taking of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke, who, in one day, without an army, subdued the fortress which, since then, has withstood the united efforts of France and Spain during an unparalleled siege of seven years.

In most of the succeeding campaigns, to 1711, the Duke was blessed with continued successes; won many battles, among which should be remembered that of Ramilies, wherein the enemy sustained a compleat defeat; reduced most of their fortified places in the Netherlands; and finished the career of his military glory by the taking of Bouchain, which, though fortified by every advantage of nature and art, was, by the consummate skill and intrepidity of his Grace, obliged to surrender in 20 days from the opening of the trenches, and the garrison made prisoners of war. Though this was the last, it was certainly one of the boldest enterprizes in which the Duke was engaged: for the place was not only deemed impregnable, but he had to attempt it in the presence of a superior army, commanded by Marechal de Villars, whose efforts to raise the siege were rendered ineffectual by the prudence and activity of the Duke. Thus for ten campaigns was the Duke of Marlborough successful, perhaps in a greater degree than any other general ever was who was so actively engaged. He never sustained a defeat, never was obliged to raise a siege; his vigilance and prudence were such, that he never was surprized by the enemy, nor had any of his out-parties cut off. Ten times he had received

ceived the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament; and, arrived at the zenith of military glory, his name was echoed throughout the land with all that enthuſiaſm of praiſe which characterizes the Britiſh nation in the behalf of its heroes. But when the Tory intereſt had gained the aſcendancy in the cabinet and the parliament, he, that had almoſt been idolized by the lovers of their country, was, in a moment, daſhed from the pinnacle of fame into the abyſſes of contempt, deriſion, and obloquy. How fleeting is worldly honour! and how unſtable all things here below!

After the moſt violent oppoſition in the parliaments of England and Scotland, particularly in that of the latter, the Union of the two kingdoms was accompliſhed in 1707. And probably no meaſure of equal importance was ever before carried by the determined perſeverance of a Court in direct contrariety to the opinion, not only of the majority, but nearly of the whole, of any nation. But, great as the prejudices of the people then were againſt the meaſure, time hath manifeſted that it was deviſed in wiſdom, and that its accompliſhment hath been conducive to the proſperity and tranquillity of the united kingdoms.

During this period, *i. e.* from 1703 to 1707, not only the nation was agitated with violent parties, but the Houſes of Parliament were alſo in a continual ferment from them. Though they cheerfully voted the ſupplies, and were loyal in their addreſſes to her Majeſty, yet every other meaſure introduced by either party was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the other. But towards the cloſe of the ſeſſion of 1707 the Tories began to gain ſtrength, particularly among the people at large; and, in 1708, Mrs. Marſham having ſupplanted the Dutcheſs of Marlborough in the Queen's friendſhip, her Majeſty more fully countenanced their meaſures, and on April 15 the parliament was diſſolved. From the commencement of the new parliament, which aſſembled on the 18th of November, to the concluſion of the treaty for peace at Utrecht, which was ſigned April 11, 1713, the Tories continued to gain ground; for in September, 1710, the Whig miniſtry was diſgraced, this parliament was diſſolved, and a new one being met on the 25th of November, it was found that the Tory intereſt had obtained the complete aſcendancy; ſo that all the meaſures which had been adopted or executed by the Whigs was condemned as diſhonourable to the nation, deſtructive to her proſperity, and deviſed ſolely for the aggrandizement or advantage of the heads of that party. The people joining heartily in theſe clamours, the peace was accelerated, that an end might be put to a war, which, though attended with unparalleled ſucceſſes, was now conſidered by many as inſupportable, and that they only were the true friends of their country who ſtrove to bring it to a ſpeedy termination. T. Mor, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Croydon, Feb.* 23.

THE following circumſtance, which appears to my ignorance a ſort of vegetable phænomenon, may, to thoſe of your readers who have been more converſant in botanical ſtudies and purſuits, appear to be a fact very eaſily accounted for. Such as it is, I ſhall detail it for the public information.

In the autumn of the year 1798, being employed in making an alteration in my ſhrubbery and pleaſure-grounds, I received from the nurſeryman in my neighbourhood, among ſeveral other plants, three ſpecimens of what he called *Cratægus* (qu. *Crategis*) Oxyacantha, or American double-bloſſomed thorn. They were all planted in nearly a ſimilar aſpect and ſituation, on an elevated ſpot rather inclined to the North, but fenced by a large row of elms from the ſeverity of the weather. The firſt of theſe

these plants, which had the most sheltered situation of the three, had its foliage at the accustomed time in the spring of last year, and exhibited a few of the flowers. The second was less promising, and was only saved alive by constant and unremitting care, and deluges of water. The third plant, which was placed in a deeper soil, and in the worst situation of the three, never exhibited any symptoms of vegetable life throughout the whole of 1799; not a single flower, not a single leaf made its appearance, and the bush itself appeared to be totally dead, the bark exhibiting none of that lively and shining appearance which generally accompanies the rise of the sap, and precedes the budding leaf. About Christmas last, I ordered my gardener to throw the dead tree away, and re-place it with a new plant; when, to my astonishment, he shewed me that it had actually begun to bud, and that the foliage would in all probability ensue. What he predicted came to pass about the latter end of January; the thorn had then buds just ready to burst from their envelopement; and this process of Nature has neither been defeated, nor even checked, by the severe weather of the last six weeks. *After remaining in a state of torpor and inaction for fifteen months*, the shrub is at this time in the luxuriance of vegetation, its leaf not quite so large as might have been the case in the usual time of its appearance, but its form exactly defined.

Am I to expect a second foliage in 1800, this being an arrear of 1799, or am I to conclude that my American thorn is a bastard slip from Glastonbury? Seriously, I wish for information on the subject; the facts are precisely as I have stated them.

I remember, when I was an under graduate at Cambridge, a double wallflower, which I left in my rooms in July in full blossom, and which was perfectly dry and withered when I returned in October, recovering its vegetable life, and even re-animating its dry flowers, in consequence of repeated watering. I know not if this is a matter of general occurrence.

Yours, &c. W. E. R.

Mr. Urban, *Little Bowden, March* 11.

AGREEABLY to the promise which I made to you some months ago, I have transmitted a few more Sonnets, which you will insert as opportunity offers; and allow me to take the same opportunity of thanking you for the favourable attention which you have frequently bestowed upon my publications.

I know not whether you will think the following observations worthy your notice. I have often thought, while reading the Vanity of Human Wishes, that "the letter'd Sage" was rather unfortunate in chusing Lady Dorchester to illustrate the evils attendant upon beauty. In general estimation, "the form which pleas'd a king" possessed little of that fascinating quality which a vain mother generally begs for her daughter; nor have I ever heard any anecdotes of her *repentance*, or even of her *regret*. On the contrary, Lord Orford describes her as looking back on her early criminality with a levity which deserves no softer name than shameless effrontery. We are, however, told, that Sir Charles Sedley was so incensed at her seduction, that he became a prime mover of the Revolution. "The king," said the indignant father, "has made *my* daughter a countess, but I will make *his* daughter a queen." Might not Dr. Johnson refer to this sarcasm in the line,

"And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd a king,"

and not to Lady Dorchester's feelings? intending to contrast the rage of offended honour in Sir Charles with the inconsiderate solicitude of those parents who wish for their children

children the dangerous gift of beauty. I am aware that the introduction of Lady Vane's hiſtory, and the want of a maſculine or feminine derivative, would render this conſtruction of the *ſenſe* obſcure; but the verſe ſo little correſponds with what is generally known of Lady Dorcheſter's hiſtory, that I am inclined to think it the right one. I agree with Miſs Seward, that the name of the lovely and penitent Valiere would have afforded a more happy illuſtration.

Perhaps, after all, it is only my limited information which is to be cenſured; and I ſhall feel obliged to any of your correſpondents who can communicate any anecdotes which may tend to elucidate Johnſon, and to place the character of this celebrated *belle eſprit* in a more eſtimable point of view. JANE WEST.

*** For ſome of Mrs. Weſt's Sonnets, ſee our Poetry of this month.

CRITIQUE IV.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the Antient Hiſtory of this Country.

(Continued from LXIX p. 938.)

HAVING ſtepped forward before the publick as the champion to defend the honour of our antient hiſtory againſt the theatrical deſpoilers of its fair truth and honour; having thrice thrown down the gauntlet in vain; having thrice ſounded defiance to this motley crew; I ſhall conclude my ſhield has flaſhed conviction, and my lance ſtruck terror to theſe uſurpers of Antiquity's juſt rights; therefore I ſhall advance with conſcious integrity and laudable boldneſs, inſpired by the uprightneſs of my cauſe, again to attack their dramatic ſtrong-holds, which have ſo long held in "durance vile" the eyes, ears, and underſtandings, of the frequenters of our theatres, blinded, ſtunned, and perverted, by their auxiliary forces, the painters, taylors, and machiniſts, who, with adamantine chains, have bound them in a ſenſeleſs charm to give eternal applauſe to whatever moonſtruck ideas they may paſs off as the antient coſtume of this country.

My aſſaults have hitherto been directed to drive out the moths and inſects that infeſt the various embelliſhments of the ſcenic hemiſphere, and to clear the miſts that envelope its moſt dazzling beauties; but now a nobler conflict calls me forth to arms. Shakſpeare, thy immortal works, the praiſe of every tongue, have too long been diſgraced and inſulted by a kind of habitual captivity in the dark and dull cells of thoſe hitherto all-powerful tyrants who reign over the regions of ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations! I now am armed, indeed, to victory or death (to riſe into notice, or to ſink into contempt!) Shakſpeare, thy glorious ſun ſickens in ſad obſcurity! Then let thy refulgent beams enervate my arms, invulnerate my mind, and animate my ſoul, to diſpel thoſe fantaſtic clouds which diſguiſe, and ſhew in falſe colours, all the native majeſty of thy hiſtoric ſcenes, inimitable, and which can never die!

Managers, no doubt, relying on the intrinſic merit of Shakſpeare's hiſtoric plays, think his divine writings of ſufficient force to bear them out when they perform them before the publick; or elſe, why do we ſee them exhibited without the ſmalleſt attention either to our antient *coſtume*, or a decent expenditure to render them reſpectable to audiences familiarized to a continual diſplay of rich and magnificent ſpectacles, under the titles of ſerious operas, ballet dances, and pantomimes? Indeed, we need not wonder that Shakſpeare's plays are ſo ſeldom acted, when their "getting-up" ſtands ſo near the brink of contempt and ridicule.

We may enquire, Why are they neglected in this way? Are they

not

not productions that have ſuited the taſte of all, from the date of their firſt appearance to the preſent day? Why then ſhould they not be brought out in all the elegance and grandeur that the ſtage in its various departments can beſtow, and conformable to the ſtricteſt manners of former ages, which, it may be preſumed, from the ſuperb remains of antient buildings before every one's eye, were replete with each refined and dignified embelliſhment of life that human genius could deviſe? Thus claſſically ſhewn to a people, naturally partial to the uſages of their own country, Shakſpeare's hiſtoric plays would become a captivating ſource of information and inſtruction to the patriot, the hiſtorian, and the artiſt. Here, as in a mirror, ſhould we ſee the ſhades of our great foreſathers paſs before our wondering ſight, awfully grand, and pathetically intereſting. Theſe reflections are too obvious to be refuted; and we are to lament at the purſuits of Managers, who profuſely waſte a fund of abilities and money on alluſive trifles, catching the ſtory of the day, which, from the lack of ſterling merit, either in the plot or the writing, ſoon ſink into indifference and oblivion.

Feeling for the majeſty of Antiquity, and wiſhing to behold the tide of theatrical performances, when illuſtrating old times, turn into its rightful courſe, where, ſmoothly gliding in that pure ſtream whoſe magic waters reflecting its moſt juſt *coſtume*, is the main ſpring which actuates me in the preſent attempt to give a critique on the ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations, of the play of Richard III. which I ſaw performed at Drury-lane theatre at the beginning of the preſent ſeaſon.

The groſs and abſurd violations made in many of the plays of Shakſpeare are highly reprehenſible, and deſerve the moſt ſevere cenſure, not alone for the wanton innovations made in his writings, but for the diſarranging his hiſtoric incidents; where, not content with ſuch perverſion of our Bard's works, but they every where preſumptuouſly ſeek to improve, or, to ſpeak more truly, to aſſimulate particular parts to modern times, and to modern underſtandings. Of his plays, thus "cut up," none has ſhared ſo ill a fate as the one before us, and which we ſhall point out as we proceed in our critique, that is, with regard to thoſe objects connected with our preſent deſign.

Act I. ſcene I. called by the alterer of this play, C. Cibber, "a garden in the Tower." No ſuch ſcene is mentioned by Shakſpeare; nor do I believe a rural view of this kind was ever ſeen within its walls. The painter ſtill goes farther, and has made his picture ſhew a *flower*-garden. The dreſſes of the characters which here make their appearance are in the uſual half-and-half mode, made up from the portraits of Charles I's reign, and from unreſtrained fancy. Richard's habit, indeed, ſhews a faint hint, at the *coſtume* of his day; but how modernized! A fancy cap and feather, with a milliner's white-ribband roſe, ſewed thereon; [In Lumley caſtle, between Durham and Newcaſtle, is a fine half-length portrait, in the dreſs of Richard's time, of a noble perſonage, who has in his cap a roſe, not the reſemblance of a ſempſtreſs effort, but a faithful copy of beautiful nature.] A deep ruff, of that make, not known until the reign of James I. From the neck depends a ribband with the George: this decoration never ſeen in paintings till about the faſhions of the abovementioned monarch's court. On his legs and feet, white ſilk ſtockings, white ſhoes, and *red* roſes. Theſe latter ornaments unknown before Elizabeth's or James I's modes of dreſs prevailed; at any rate, they ſhould have been *white* ones to have accorded with the party-badge in his cap. As for the humps on his back and right ſhin, Shakſpeare warrants

warrants ſuch excreſcenſes; and yet, if we conſult Walpole's Hiſtoric Doubts, we ſhall there be taught to believe he was the handſomeſt and beſt-made man of his age.

Scene II. a chamber in the Tower. This is one of the moſt unaccountable apologies for the architecture of the 15th century that can poſſibly be conceived; a huddle of compartments, cornices, arches, pilaſters, &c. of every ſtyle that the painter had ever ſeen; and its furniture, both in the painting and on the ſtage, ſhews a common modern atchievement, an antique ſhield, a modern chair, a ſofa, and, to ſum up the liſt of conveniencies, a Buzaglo ſtove!

Act II. ſcene I. a gate of entrance; but whether deſigned as the outſide or the inſide front we cannot ſay. If we look at its decorations, a ſhield with arms over the arch of an oval form ſurrounded with palm-branches (modern work), we muſt conclude it to be the exterior of the erection; but, if we examine within the arch, inſtead of meeting with a court-yard, &c. we perceive a diſtant view of the country, a river, and the outſide walls of a caſtle. The compoſure of the parts of this gateway are drawn from the prevailing notions of modern artiſts, who, diſdaining to copy our antient works, fall into thoſe ridiculous errors which we ſee every where diſplayed on their performances. The funeral proceſſion of Henry is thus deſcribed by Shakſpeare: "Enter the corpſe of Henry VI. with halberts to guard it, Lady Anne being the mourner." It is thus altered by Cibber: "Scene draws and diſcovers Lady Anne in mourning, Lord Stanley, Treſſil, guards, and bearers, with King Henry's body." There is ſome difference between a mourner and a perſon in mourning. Shakſpeare does not mean to ſay Lady Anne is *in* mourning: and I believe the cuſtom of followers at funerals wearing black to be a modern faſhion, or, at leaſt, not in uſe at the time we are ſpeaking of. In a drawing before me, copied from paintings on the walls in Our Lady's chapel in Wincheſter cathedral *, done about Richard's time, is a repreſentation of a funeral, where the corſe is laid upon a bier bare-faced, and in the common habit of the deceaſed, the grave being ready to receive it, &c. This cuſtom of antient burying, we are informed, was univerſal before the reformation. Nay, let us take Richard's own words in this very ſame act: "the bleeding witneſs of my hatred lay." Shakſpeare here means the expoſure of Henry's body. Follow him in his Hamlet: "They bore him pale-fac'd on his bier." Inſtead of all this, what have we brought before us? Why, a modern burial in all its ſeveral circumſtances, as the undertaker, the bearers with a coffin and pall, the Lady Anne and others as mourners in full modern mourning, ſhewing away with white pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. &c. The guards are in dreſſes which ſuch ſort of inferior characters have trod the ſtage in for many years paſt, on every occaſion, where the abſolute military uniform of our three regiments of Guards are not wanted to ennoble the action of ſome modern warlike enterpriſe. As we have before entertained ourſelves with the endearing "high-topped gloves," we here cannot but give a looſe to the like propenſity for the captivating "white pocket-handkerchief," ever the principal accompaniment and the principal ſtudy of a performer in Tragedy, to ſhew a graceful attitude, or to expreſs a lively ſorrow (or, between ourſelves, to give employment to the hands, which ſome actors would ſcarce be enabled to know what to do with were it not for this neceſſary aid. This by-the-bye.) And never was it more ſucceſsfully employed to dry the tears of beauty in diſtreſs than at theſe royal obſe-

* See Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I.

quies.

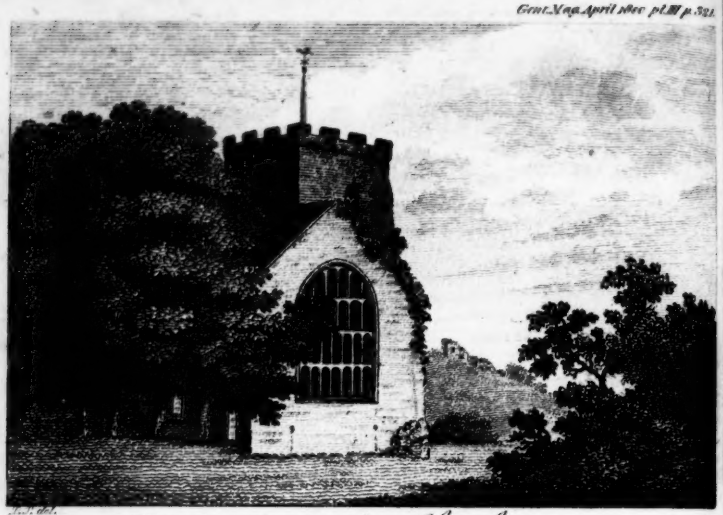

Fig. 1 MONTGOMERY *Church 1792.*

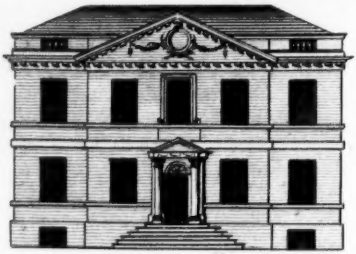

Fig. 2 BIGBY *Parsonage.*

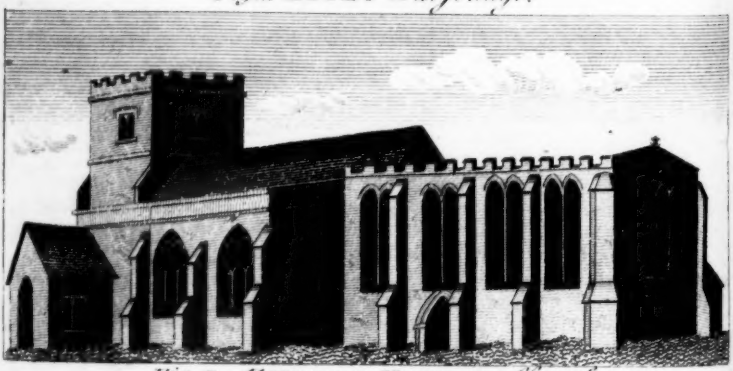

Fig. 3 CHERRY HINTON *Church.*

quies. O ſweet deviee, to engage and catch the eyes and hearts of the ſuſceptible part of the audience, ſobbing to notes of woe, and trembling at fights of death and horror!

AN ARTIST AND AN ANTIQUARY.

(This Critique to be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb.* 21.

THE incloſed picturesque view of Montgomery church *(Pl. III. fig. 1)* was taken in the ſummer of 1792.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; is in the dioceſe of Hereford, in the gift of the king; and was formerly a chapel to Chirbury. Within is a handſome monument of Richard Herbert, eſq. father to the great Lord Herbert. He is repreſented in armour; and by him lies his lady, Magdalene, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of High Arcol, co. Salop. In front are their numerous progeny. He died in 1597. This monument, which was erected by his lady, I am ſorry to ſay, is going faſt to ruin. She died in 1627*. The diſtance in the view is part of the remains of the caſtle. They ſtand on a projecting ridge of great height and ſteepneſs, and towards the end precipitous. Time, the leveller of all ſublunary things, is making great devaſtation of what remains of this once lofty fortreſs.

"Inexorably calm, with ſilent pace
Here Time has paſs'd.—What ruin marks his way!
This pile, now crumbling o'er its hollow'd baſe,
Turn'd not his ſtep, nor could his courſe delay."
CUNNINGHAM.

Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Waltham, Mar.* 19.

THE following monumental inſcriptions were omitted in the topographical deſcription of Bigby, vol. LXIX, p. 377.

In the chancel.

2. "Quis tumulo hoc legitur vatum celeberrimus ille
Qui modo divina buccina laudis erat,
Cujus linguæ artes, pietas, prudentia, mores,
Illius in laudem qui dedit usque vigent.

Here lieth the body of Edward Naylor, a faithful and painefull miniſter of God's Word, and ſometime rector of this church, who, after 16 years godly and learned labours, on the 25th day of May, 1632, changed this miſerable mortalitie for a bleſſed eternitie."

3. "Near this place lieth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. John Lee, rector of Bigby and Cadney 41 years. He was the ſon of Dr. Lee, rector of K— Hatfield, in Hartfordſh. He died October the 3d, 1730, in the 67th year of his age."

4. "Under this ſtone lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Lee and Sarah his wife. She died of the ſmall-pox on the 24th of January, in the year of our Lord 17[illegible]5, and in the one-and-twentieth year of her age. And near unto her lieth the body of her brother, Daniel Lee, who died within the year, and was buried September the 21ſt, in 1699. And the body of her ſiſter, Sarah, who was buried on the 8th day of February, 1712, and in the 14th year and 7th month of her age. MEMENTO MORI."

5. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Magdalen Lee, youngeſt daughter to Mr. John Lee and Sarah his wife
She was born March the 1[illegible]th, 1699.
Died March the 5th, 1722.
The flow'r of beauty and the bloom of wit
Muſt to a common fate ſubmit,
Elſe would they not ſo perfect be:
Perfection and this world cannot agree.
Why then lament we theſe in ſorrow? Why,
Whilſt thoſe unheeded fall and die?
Next ſummer's ſun, we readily ſuppoſe,
Will bring again the lily and the roſe.
If that be it, then let us ceaſe our ſorrow,
A brighter ſun will raiſe her up to-morrow."

6. "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Holgate†, rector of this pariſh eighteen years. He died December the 12th, 1746, aged 72 years.

Alſo,

---

* Pennant.

† This family, now of conſiderable note in this part of Lincolnſhire, is deſcended from Robert Holgate, Lord Archbiſhop of York in the time of Henry VIII. Edw. VI. and Mary. This gentleman was born at Hemſworth, near Pomfret, in the year 1500; and received his education among the Gilbertine monks at Sempringham, in this county,

Alſo, of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life July the 19th, 1738, aged 53 years.

The ſaid William and Elizabeth Holgate had five ſons and four daughters, all living at their deceaſe.

Alſo, of John Holgate, the fifth ſon of the above William and Elizabeth Holgate, who died Auguſt the 23d, 1779, aged 59 years.

Alſo, of Elizabeth, the wife of the above John Holgate, who departed this life June the 16th, 1762, aged 46 years."

7. "To the memory of William Holgate, of Brigg, gent.
who departed this life October the 16th, 1794, in the 49th year of his age.
Erected by Ann Holgate, his only child, as a ſmall tribute of filial gratitude and affection."

In the nave.

"Here lieth the body of Anne Empringham, wife to Simon Empringham, late of Kettleby Thorp, yeoman, who departed this life June the 4th, 1754, in the 81ſt year of her age.

Alſo, the body of Antony Empringham, late of Kettleby Thorp, ſon of the above Anne.

He was interred here, July 27th, 1797, aged 85 years."

I ſend alſo the front elevation of the houſe of the Rev. Cha. Drake Bernard, M. A. rector of Bigby, which I ſhall be glad to ſee engraved (*fig. 2*). T. Robinson.

In vol. LXIX. p. 378, l. 17 of the note, for "Waſlaby" r. "Worlaby."

In Mr. Cary's epitaph, for "ætatis 85" r. "ætatis 70."

Sir Herbert Croft's Letter.

(Concluded from p. 226.)

I KNOW ſomething of human nature, though I do not compoſe *(in youth, too)* Botany-Bay eclogues; and I am perſuaded that my enemies think better, at the bottom, of this *life*, than *I* have ever thought, even in conſequence of Johnſon's praiſe. It's chief merit is its defending Young's ſon from ſuch ſilly calumniators as Mr. S. and even that was *neceſſary*, though all can *now* ſee that the calumny carried it's own refutation along with it, ſtill more, if that be poſſible, than what Mr. S. is pleaſed to ſay of me.

In order to ſave ſuch wretches the trouble of aſſigning reaſons for my being out of my country at preſent, I ſhall here print the *true reaſon*; in a letter from the pre-

and was afterwards made prior of Watton, in Yorkſhire. On ſurrendering up his priory, he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Cadney, co. Lincoln; but Sir Francis Aſkue, a gentleman in his neighbourhood, proving very troubleſome, by commencing a vexatious lawſuit againſt him, he quitted the living, and came to London. Here his extenſive learning and zeal for the Reformation ſoon fixed the attention of King Henry, who made him one of his chaplains, promoted him to the ſee of Landaff, and at laſt tranſlated him to York in 1544. Being now arrived at an height of power ſeldom attained but by men of extenſive abilities and great connexions, he married Barbara Wentworth, dau. of Roger Wentworth, eſq. of Arthwick in the Street, near Doncaſter; by whom he had two children. By this ſtep he broke the vows of celibacy, which all who were brought up in religious houſes were obliged to take; and his lady, having formerly been betrothed in her childhood to a young gentleman, named Anthony Norman, which gentleman was far from being paſſive in this affair, and in the reign of Edward VI. actually petitioned the king and council to have his wife reſtored him, but without ſucceſs, till the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, when, the archbiſhop having always been a warm and ſtrenuous oppoſer of the ſucceſſion of that princeſs, Norman accompliſhed his purpoſe, got his wife reſtored, and ſaw the Prelate deprived of all his great riches, and ſent priſoner to the Tower. After having been confined a year and a half, he was releaſed through the interceſſion of King Philip, and reſtored to his former dignity; but, being diſguſted with the uſage he had ſuſtained, he retired to Hemſworth, his native place, where he died in 1556. He founded and endowed three free-ſchools, which are ſtill ſubſiſting, *viz.* at York, Old Malton, and at Hemſworth.—It is recorded of Abp. Holgate, that, when he was lord preſident of the North, Sir Francis Aſkue happened to have a ſuit depending in that court. Doubting much of ill meaſure from his lordſhip, whom he knew he had not uſed over well, he gave up his cauſe for loſt; when, to his aſtoniſhment, he ſaw the Prelate riſe up in his behalf, and ſee the moſt ſtrict juſtice done him, and he accordingly gained his cauſe, his lordſhip ſaying merrily to ſome of his attendants, that Sir Francis had been the beſt friend he ever had; for, had it not been for his puſhing him to London, he might have remained a poor prieſt all his days.

ſent illuſtrious Biſhop of Saliſbury (Douglas). The reader will find it in the note, and I have no higher ambition than that poſterity ſhould read this letter and Mr. S.'s on my tomb *.

Let me finiſh with endeavouring to make this egotiſm, into which I have been unwillingly dragged, ſerviceable to ſome who read it: as I have always ſtudied to render the paſſages I quote in my Dictionary, uſeful for other purpoſes than the mere illuſtration of a word.

No ill ever befalls us in life, either great or ſmall (I can anſwer for the former), to which we may not diſcover, if we examine fairly and carefully, ſome good attached. Milton's *Il Penſeroſo* found, almoſt, as many joys as his *L'Allegro*; in conſequence, too, of a mournful turn of mind: while their immortal poet owed, perhaps, the ſecond Epic Poem in the world (if Southey follow Homer, with his *Ilias ebria veratro*, I ſhould ſay the *third*) to his being blind.

Chatterton ſays (p. 160 of my book,) "I do not like this *uncivilized Briſtolian*." Now, I do. I *thank* this ſix-weeks-author of *Joan of Arc*, for the unprovoked injuries he has been, three years, ſtudying to do me: becauſe he has afforded me the means of repelling what the enemies of Chatterton's mother and ſiſter have worked them up to ſay againſt their beſt friend; and of clearing my literary reputation, in your life-time, ſir, *who know the facts*, from the cowardly calumnies of ſome of my own enemies. This poetical freedom *(poetica licentia)* taken with me by Mr. S. gives me, alſo, an opportunity I readily embrace, of telling preſent and future times that I have been for many years, my dear ſir, your very ſincere friend,

HERBERT CROFT.

P. S. Even Junius, I remember, grants, either to Sir W. Draper or Sir W. Blackſtone, that "an injury offered to an individual is intereſting to ſociety," and that "the public will join in the reſentment of him who is injured." Since the opportunity is afforded me juſt as I finiſh this, it may be of conſequence to the public to know by what ſort of a character ſuch a ſort of injury has been offered; and who it is that aſſumes the right to come forward and dictate to the public, as to preſent ſubſcription, and as to a tranſaction with an old woman and her daughter almoſt twenty-two years ago, and when Mr. S. was almoſt three years old. I ſhall quote his life, in *Public Characters* of 1799—1800. I do not ſpeak unguardedly, when I ſay *his* life; for, though Mr. S. did not let Mrs. N. write her own letters, there is every

* I was honoured with the following letter, when a reſpectable profeſſional ſituation, which I afterwards declined, was offered me by a public body in Germany; though all that I requeſted from his Lordſhip was ſome teſtimony of my character as a gentleman and a clergyman. The book his Lordſhip alludes to is my "Letter to the Princeſs Royal, on the Engliſh and German Languages." May all biſhops act and ſpeak as liberally towards literature! and may all the ſervants of literature merit ſuch uncommon liberality more than I pretend to do!

"Dear Sir, *Windſor Caſtle, June 13th 1797.*

Your letter of the 2d found me here, but not till yeſterday; and I take the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing my wiſhes, that you may be placed in ſo deſirable a ſituation as that of chaplain to &c. the reſpectable members of which, from what I know of your character, will have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with ſuch a choice.

I thank you for ſending me a copy of your late publication on the German language; from the peruſal of which I received much entertainment and inſtruction. In this ſmall, but very able performance, you have given abundant proofs of your being ſingularly well qualified to execute that great national work, on which you have ſpent ſo much of your time, and *I fear ſo much of your money*, without meeting with that public encouragement which you had a right to expect, and which, from the ſpecimens you obligingly communicated to me (1788), I think it moſt juſtly deſerved.

It will give real ſatisfaction to hear of your ſucceſs, being, dear ſir, your faithful and obedient ſervant, "

SARUM.

appearance and probability that he wrote his own life, in which the facts and dates are given more minutely than Plutarch would give them of Homer. As theſe *elegant* and IMPARTIAL volumes of pantiſocratic biography are continued annually; a man, with a mind more wedded to falſehood than the worthy Mr. S.'s, would have a fine opportunity of *inventing* a life of *me*, and of adding more untruths to the account of me, given in ſome ſuch biographical work, publiſhed by Faulder, I think eight or ten years ago.

The ſaid worthy Mr. S. ſays publickly of himſelf, or ſome very good friend for him (ſince I defy any one acquainted with books to doubt for an inſtant of it's all coming from the very beſt authority, independently of the pantiſocratic ſtyle throughout), that "he, to this day, is proud of being a republican, and not without reaſon" p. 225, that "the book that moſt influenced his judgement was Mr. Godwin's Political Juſtice" (ſee p. 368, for the life alſo of that *great-minded germ*. p. 369,)—that "he ſtill approves his theory of pantiſocracy, or having all things in common:" *ib.*—that "he can ſay indeed but little of his religion" (this ſurely is modeſt!); only, that though he may have run through five or ſix different beliefs, which he enumerates, "he now perhaps does not believe any thing" p. 226—that he has written one epic poem in ſix weeks; and is writing another, which he will be good enough to keep a little longer under correction" (p. 227, 8) — that "though now only twenty-five years of age," (p. 227), "he has *thought proper* to denominate himſelf a Lyric Poet" (p. 229): "he and Mr. Lovel, before he was twenty, aſſumed the modeſt names of Moſchus and Bion" (p. 227); and he has the *double* claim I mention to rank with Homer and Milton (this, Mrs. N. ſeems to be *duplicity*, with a witneſs)—that "his father was an unlucky linen-draper" (p. 223, 4)—and that "the ſpirit of the father reſted on the ſon" (p. 223), "who writes almoſt-extemporaneous Epic Poems for bread" (p. 228).

Nor is this all. "To this day" (moſt ſingular! poſterity will wiſh to know *what* day in the eighteenth century)—"our epic-draper ties up his ſtockings very tight; even unwholeſomely" (p. 224)—hence I fear, ſo many cramped and ſickly lines in Joan of Arc—and that "he *is ſaid*" (modeſt again!) "never to have undergone any *corporal puniſhment*" (p. 225). I rejoice, moſt cordially, with our *tripple* wonder, Homer-Moſchus-Pindar, on this *duplicity* of happineſs: and, that it may never be interrupted, I conjure him to transfer a little of his ſtraitlacing from his ſtockings to his aſſertions, from his heels to his heart; and, above all, never to hazard ſuch attacks as theſe, upon any but clergymen.

After all, I could aſſure Mr. S. that I deſpiſe him, notwithſtanding his poetry, his life, and his letter, much leſs than his cool reflection may, perhaps, lead him to imagine. I am perſuaded that it is not his fault, if his rival Chapelain's *miſchievous Devil*, or even the *great Devil*, approach nearer to pantiſocratic perfection. Were his powers at all equal to what I plainly ſee of the goodneſs of his heart, and the artleſsneſs of his head, I ſhould be very far from deſpiſing ſuch a formidable fellow-creature. One, who *is* a poet, without thinking it neceſſary to be either an atheiſt or a pantiſocrat, ſends us, finely,

"To wonder at a thouſand inſect-forms,
Whoſe ſhape would make them, *had they bulk and ſize*,
More hideous foes than fancy can deviſe;
With helmet-heads and dragon-ſcales adorn'd, [SCORN'D,
The mighty myriads, NOW SECURELY
Would mock the majeſty of man's high birth,
Deſpiſe his bulwarks, and unpeople earth."
Cowper's Retirement.

Examined

Examined by a ſolar microſcope, I can eaſily conceive what a hideous foe Mr. Southey might appear; and then, too, this "almoſt-extemporaneous" Homer might, perhaps, ſeem almoſt as large as Blackmore.

Since this Briſtol Epic Poet (as we ſay Briſtol-ſtones in oppoſition to diamonds) thought proper to ſeek my literary death, for the honourable reaſons aſſigned by Chatterton in the lines I have prefixed to Mr. S.'s letter; it will be leſs inhuman on my part, to provide him with an epitaph, againſt he dies ſome kind of death—*poſſquam deſtertuit eſſe Mœonides.* I do it, alſo, the more readily, as the monumental inſcription may be a memorial to others; however ſoon the perſon in queſtion may be forgotten. The lines are part of what C.'s Rowley ſent to Ladgate, with the ſong on Ælla—

"Remember Stowe, the Briſtol Carmalite,
Who, when John Clarking, of not mickle lore, [ſight,
Did throw his gauntlet-pen with him to
He ſhow'd ſmall wit, and ſhow'd his venom more."

H. C.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

AS your correſpondent D. H. LI. p. 17, has brought together all the accounts of the pillar called Pompey's at Alexandria, and the different meaſures aſſigned to the whole or the parts, you may not be diſpleaſed at ſeeing what M. Sonnini has ſaid of it.

"Without the South gate of the wall of the Arabs ſtands one of the moſt aſtoniſhing monuments that Antiquity has bequeathed to us. The largeſt column that ever exiſted lifts its head aloft, proud of not having yielded to the tooth of time, nor to the more terrible and more ſudden attacks of ſuperſtitious ignorance. It is of the fineſt and hardeſt granite, and is compoſed of three pieces, out of which the capital, the ſhaft, and the pedeſtal, are hewn. I had not the means of meaſuring its height; and the travellers who went before me are not agreed upon that point. Savary repreſents it as 114 feet high, while P. Lucas, who aſſerts that he meaſured it carefully, found it to be only 94. The latter opinion was univerſally adopted by the Europeans at Alexandria. The height of the column was eſtimated there at from 94 to 95 French feet. The pedeſtal is 15 feet high, the ſhaft with the ſocle 75 feet, and the capital 10, making in all 95 feet. The mean diameter is 7¾. According to theſe proportions, the ſolid contents of the column may be eſtimated at 6000 cubic feet. It is well known that a cubic foot of red granite weighs 185lb. The weight of the column is conſequently 1,100,000lb. avoirdupois. Hard as is the ſubſtance of which the column conſiſts, it has not eſcaped the corroding tooth of Time. The lower part of the ſhaft is very much damaged on the Eaſt ſide, and pieces may eaſily be ſcaled off from the ſame ſide of the pedeſtal. This is probably the effect of the wind from the ſea. It is ſaid that a Greek inſcription is diſtinguiſhable upon the oppoſite ſide, i. e. to the Weſtward, when the ſun ſhines upon it; but, though I examined it with the greateſt attention, I was unable to diſcover any thing of the kind. The ground on which the column ſtands having ſunk, a part of the plinth which ſupports it is left expoſed to view. It is a block of only ſix feet ſquare, on the centre of which reſts a pedeſtal of much larger dimenſions than itſelf. This proves the exact perpendicularity of the whole erection. It is alſo of granite, but of a different kind from that of the column. The people of the country had built round the plinth with the intent of ſupporting the pedeſtal. This maſonry, which was perfectly uſeleſs, was compoſed of ſtones of different kinds, among which were ſome from the ruins of an antient edifice, and carved with beautiful hieroglyphics.

glyphics. While ſome were ſeeking to prevent the fall of the monument, others, who, as I was told, were Bedouins, were endeavouring to throw it down, in hopes of finding a treaſure under the foundation. They employed the action of gunpowder; but fortunately they were entirely ignorant of the art of mining, and the exploſion deſtroyed only a part of the maſonry placed to no purpoſe under the pedeſtal. P. Lucas relates that, in 1714, a mountebank, having aſcended to the capital with a facility that ſurprized every body, aſſerted that there was a hollow in its upper part. Within theſe few years were obtained more poſitive information. Some Engliſh ſailors contrived to get upon the top of the pillar by means of a paper kite, which enabled them to affix to it a rope ladder. Like the man of whom P. Lucas ſpeaks, they found a large circular hollow on the top of the capital, and alſo a hole at each corner. It is certain then that the capital ſerved as a baſe to ſome ſtatue, the remains of which appear to be irrecoverably loſt. Several friends of M. Roboli, who was once interpreter of the French nation at Alexandria, told me they had diſcovered near the column ſome pieces of a ſtatue, which, to judge from its fragments, muſt have been of prodigious ſize; and that he had them to the houſe occupied by the French; but, not having been able, in ſpite of all his reſearches, to find the remainder, he had them thrown into the ſea near the abovementioned houſe. They were ſhewn to me; but I found it impoſſible to make out what they were, becauſe they are almoſt entirely buried in the ſand. I was farther told, that the fragments of the ſtatue were of the fineſt porphyry. Nothing but conjectures, more or leſs vague, exiſt concerning the time and motives of the erection of the Alexandrian column. The name of *Pompey's* pillar, by which it is generally known, indicates the origin moſt commonly aſcribed to it. It was Cæſar, ſay the vulgar, who erected it, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the victory he obtained over Pompey in the famous battle of Pharſalia. Supported by the teſtimony of an Arabian writer, Savary aſſerts that it was a monument of the gratitude of the Alexandrians towards Alexander Severus, the Roman emperor; while others attribute the elevation of the column to Ptolomy Euergetes, king of Egypt. Mr. Montague, celebrated for his extenſive knowledge and his adventures, has formed, during his long ſtay in the Eaſt, a new opinion upon the ſame ſubject. He maintained that the pillar was the work of Adrian, another Roman emperor who travelled in Egypt; but of this he had no proof. *Wiſhing, nevertheleſs, to accredit his opinion, he was obliged to make uſe of a little artifice in order to perſuade others of what he had already perſuaded himſelf. I have the fact from a witneſs of undoubted credit. The learned Engliſhman made one of his ſervants inſert a ſmall medal of the Emperor Adrian in a certain place between the ground on which the column ſtands and its pedeſtal. He then repaired to the ſpot with a large party; and, after a pretended ſearch with the blade of a knife, raked out the medal, which he ſhewed as an inconteſtable proof of the truth of his diſcovery. He made it public in his own country, where it did not meet with a great deal of credit; nor could it obtain much from thoſe who were acquainted with the pillar*[1]. In the time of Adrian, indeed, the Greeks had carried

[1] With all Mr. M.'s eccentricity, it does not appear very probable that he would intruſt the conduct of this juggle to his ſervant, or indeed that he needed to have committed the artifice to any hands but his own. For, after all, what does the artifice amount to? The aſcertaining by a medal the erection of this pillar to a certain year of a certain emperor,

carried into Egypt the true principles of beautiful architecture, and elegance in all the arts. Of this a judgement may be formed by the remains of the city which the emperor built, in the upper part of that country, in honour of Antinous, a young man famous in antient hiſtory on account of his exquiſite beauty, and *generous attachment towards a Roman whoſe merit has been too highly extolled*[2]. The columns which ſtill exiſt at Antinoe are hewn with a more careful hand, and are of a more elegant form, than that of Alexandria. I do not mean that the latter is not a fine one; but its principal merit conſiſts in its being of prodigious dimenſions, and truly aſtoniſhing on account of its enormous maſs. The ſame reaſon which makes it unlikely that the column ſhould be of the time of Adrian[3] removes it ſtill further from that of the Emperor Severus. Abulfeda[4], who is quoted by Savary, only ſays, that *Alexandria poſſeſſes a famous*

emperor, whoſe coin was wrought into its foundation; a practice, we believe, not in uſe in Antiquity, however frequent in laying the foundations of almoſt every modern building.

We have, to be ſure, heard of waggery practiſed on ſome learned Societies in our own country; but can we ſuppoſe the long beard of Wortley concealed ſo much miſchief when he communicated this diſcovery to the Royal Society, which they inſerted without heſitation in their Tranſactions, No. CCCCXXXVIII. Diſtance is a defence againſt detection; and the farther Jamie Bruce went up the Nile, the more improbabilities he reported, however Sonnini vindicates his veracity.

But Mr. S. blunders ſo much in the outſet of his ſtory, and in the emperor to whom Mr. M. pretended to aſcribe it, ſubſtituting *Adrian* for *Veſpaſian*, that he deſtroys his own accuracy and credibility. If Veſpaſian intended any thing by this ſtupendous column, it muſt be to perpetuate the memory of his viſit to Alexandria, where he pretended to work miracles; and to him was applied the prediction of univerſal empire, which the Jews aſcribe to the Meſſiah. Were Buonaparte leſs atheiſtical, he might, with the transfer of this pillar to Pompey, transfer the ſame title of dominion.

[2] It is not eaſy to determine the meaning of this ſentence, unleſs it alludes to the death of Antinous in the Nile, as devoted for the emperor, that by his death the other might obtain long life, or put to death by him to devine by his entrails. In either caſe, *generous attachment* of Antinous is miſtaken for that of the emperor. But this is an eaſy gloſs of modern refinement.

[3] If this pillar has anything to do with Pompey or Adrian, why ſhould we not ſuppoſe it a monument erected by the latter to the former when he repaired his tomb; for, though that was at Peluſium, he might add this memorial at Alexandria? This, however, is uncertain. Lord Sandwich ſays, the common notion is, that "it was erected by Julius Cæſar, upon his arrival in Egypt, as a memorial of his victory over Pompey; but of this there is no mention in any antient author." Sandys has the ſame tradition. Voy. p. 434; which, after all, may have ariſen from the name Ιουλος ſtill on the inſcription. Bp. Pococke ſays, "near it are ſome fragments of granite pillars, 4 ft. diameter; and it appears from many old traditions that there has been ſome magnificent building on whoſe area this pillar was erected, and which ſome Arabian hiſtorians call Julius Cæſar's palace."

If we can depend upon Dr. Pococke's fidelity in copying the inſcription on the Weſt face of this pillar, and we never heard it impeached, we ſhall find in the copy taken by Mr. Hughes, who was perhaps not ſo converſant in ſuch matters, ſufficient conformity to convince us, that a very different name from any hitherto mentioned occurs on it, that of *Voconius*, whoever he be. ΟCONIOΥ, Pococke; ΤONIOΥ, Hughes. But the whole is in too evaneſcent a ſtate to build any hypotheſis on.

[4] The paſſage of Abulfeda, as tranſlated by Michaelis, in his edition of his Deſcription of Egypt, Goeting. 1776, p. 17, runs thus: "Alexandria is ſituated on the ſhore of the Mediterranean ſea, and has the famous Pharos, and the pillar of Severus, whoſe height is about 43 cubits." His note on the latter part is as follows (p. 94): "This is the pillar called Pompey's, drawn and engraved by Pococke and Norden, and all who viſit Alexandria. Some ſay it cannot be Pompey's, becauſe not mentioned by Strabo and other writers of the time of Cæſar and Auguſtus, who deſcribe Alexandria accurately. Others aſcribe it to *Titus* Veſpaſian or Adrian. The more regard is, therefore, due to Abulfeda, who ſays, that in the 13th century it retained the name of *Severus*. Nor is it improbable that Severus, who was here, and conferred great favour on this city,

famous Pharos, and the column of Severus. He adds nothing more, and does not even indicate the ſpot on which the column of Severus was erected. The city of Alexandria contains ſo great a number of pillars, that it is impoſſible to know to which the paſſage of the Arabian hiſtorian is applicable. Alexander Severus pretended that he deſcended from Alexander the Great, and muſt naturally feel a predilection for a city founded by his conquering anceſtor[5]. It is not, therefore, aſtoniſhing, that he ſhould ſeek to embelliſh it by works of every kind, which have been thrown down and deſtroyed, with thoſe that already rendered it ſo magnificent. On the other hand, if the column dedicated to Severus, and ſtill exiſting in the antient city of Antinous[6], be compared with that of Alexandria, it will be hardly poſſible to ſuppoſe that they were both of the ſame time. The hieroglyphicks with which the plinth[7] of granite, the immoveable ſupport of the column, is covered, ſeem to be alſo a new proof of its erection being anterior to the reigns of Adrian and Severus, and indicate a work of greater antiquity. This conſideration, added to the ſilence of hiſtorians upon this ſubject, appears to carry back the conſtruction of the pillar, which bears Pompey's name, to an æra even more remote than that of his defeat. If, in the midſt of this uncertainty, which, notwithſtanding the reſearches of the Learned, often involves the paſt and the future in the ſame obſcurity, I were to hazard my opinion, I ſhould be inclined to aſcribe the honour of erecting the column of Alexandria to thoſe antient times which produced ſo many prodigies in Egypt, to thoſe times when thouſands of men were employed whole years in the conveyance of maſſes of ſtone, the moving of which ſeemed to ſet human ſtrength at defiance." (p. 79—84).

---

city, and granted them a ſenate, which they never had before, had a ſtatue erected to his memory. It is probable this pillar bore his name inſcribed on it in the time of Abulfeda, who might read the name without knowing who Severus was. It is, therefore, the more ſurprizing that Reiſk, who alſo publiſhed this tranſlation of Abulfeda, miſtook the ſenſe of his words, and tranſlated it the pillar of *beams*, adding, in a note, "I know not why called ſo; perhaps *Pompey's* pillar, referring to a falſe root." Our countryman Sandys ſays, the Arabians call it *Hemadeſſacor*, or, "the column of the Arabians."

The Critical Reviewer of this book has theſe remarks on Michaelis's note: "The fine column in Alexandria, which goes by the name of *Pompey's column*, is here juſtly referred to Severus; though we ſuſpect that Claudius Pompeianus, the ſon-in-law of Marcus Aurelius, perhaps began to erect this fine monument in honour of Marcus, or of Commodus; and both being dead before its erection, at laſt it was dedicated to Severus, with an inſcription wherein probably the name of Pompeianus was mentioned, by which means that name was perpetuated as well as that of Severus, but has given riſe to the common report concerning that pillar." Crit. Rev. XLII. p. 296.

5 All that Biſhop Pococke ſays of *this* pillar is, that "he ſaw a large pillar with a Corinthian capital, and a ſquare ſtone or plinth on the top, which was probably to ſet ſome ſtatue on. It is ſaid there were four of theſe." II. 74. Nor does Sonnini diſtinguiſh it from the "conſiderable number of columns yet ſtanding at the other end of the city towards the mountains." (p. 520). So that all he ſays of this particular pillar is confined to p. 83; and he has given a wretched drawing of the gate or arch which Pococke engraved.

6 The regard paid by Alexander Severus to Alexander the Great was no greater than what he paid to other eminent characters, except that he was fond of reading his life, and placing his ſtatue among his houſehold gods; but we hear of no buildings called after that hero, though the emperor gave his own name to a palace and to baths. The very name of Alexander was given to him only by Heliogabalus, when he adopted him, inſtead of his own name *Alexianus*, with the addition of *Severus*, in honour of that emperor. He never was farther Eaſt than Parthia, and probably not in Egypt; and his reign of 13 years was too ſhort for great undertakings in building.

7 Does not our traveller forget that he had juſt before placed theſe *hieroglyphicks* on the fragments of ſtones worked up round the plinth, and brought from ſome other buildings?

P. Luc.

	cap.	shaft	base	total
P. Lucas	ft. 9	ft. 71	ft. 14	ft. 94
Maillet	-	88		110
Shaw				
Egmont and Hayman	10	69	18	92 or 94
Pococke	-	88 1		114
Norden				
Sandys	-	-		palms 86
Savary	-	in. 86 palms		114
Montague	9 7	66 1¾	5 9¾	110
Sandwich	-	-		102
Sonnini	10	75	15	94 or 95
Irwin	-	-		110

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IT is an observation which has not escaped the active mind of the present Master of the Temple, that the "principles of the superstition, which had so large a share in the revolt in Ireland, continue to be widely extended in that kingdom, while they are encouraged by public sanction, and perpetuated by the erection, and even parliamentary endowment, of Popish seminaries." This observation your reviewer of the sermon, of which it is a part, preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, July 1, 1798, applies with serious regret to similar establishments *permitted* in Great Britain. You have given us the complaint of a *Protestant* on this head (vol. LXIX. p. 450); and you have also given us the answer of B. L. to that correspondent (Ib. 573). But to what does that answer (with all its severity) amount, but a confession that the laws of this country on that subject are not sufficiently strict? Is it then necessary to lodge a formal complaint before his Majesty's Ministers, that, to the nunneries of the Western counties, no small addition of converts has been made, and is daily making, of which every fresh traveller into those parts can give evidence? And are we sure that our diocesans do not affect to be more afraid of Infidelity than of Superstition, as if the latter did not lead infallibly, though insensibly, to the former, and both could not be repelled by the enforcement of due CLERICAL RESIDENCE?

Mr. URBAN, *Chudleigh, Feb.* 22.

FOR the satisfaction of *A constant Reader*, who, p. 66, requests to know if there be any simple but effectual cure for an asthma; I take the liberty to trouble you with the following remarkable instances of the good effects of honey in asthmatic cases, as related by Dr. Monro; and sincerely wish that a farther trial of it may be attended with a farther confirmation of its utility in relieving that dreadful malady.

"The late Dr. John Hume, one of the commissioners of the sick and hurt of the royal navy, was for many years violently afflicted with the asthma. Having taken many medicines without receiving relief, he at last resolved to try the effects of honey, having long had a great opinion of its virtues as a pectoral. For two or three years he ate some ounces of it daily, and got entirely free of his asthma, and likewise of a gravelly complaint which he had long been afflicted with. About two or three years after he had recovered his health, when he was sitting one day in the office for sick and hurt, a person labouring under a great difficulty of breathing, who looked as if he could not live many days, came to him, and asked him by what means he had been cured of his asthma. Dr. Hume told him the particulars of his own case, and mentioned to him the means by which he had found relief. For two years afterwards he heard nothing of this person, who was a stranger to him, and had seemed so bad that he did not imagine that he could have lived many days, and therefore had not even asked him who he was; but at the end of that period, a man, seemingly in good health, and decently dressed, came to the sick and hurt office, and returned him thanks for his cure, which he assured him had been entirely brought about by the free use of honey."

I beg leave just to observe, that as there are several species of asthma, arising from different causes, and in some degree differing in their effects, though generally distinguished by the appellations of the *humid* or *moist*, and *dry* or *spasmodic*, it can scarcely be expected that the same medicine should be efficacious for *all* or *both* of them; however, the honey, which seems peculiarly adapted to the *dry* asthma, can

can produce no ill effect in the *moiſt*, and is known to be in many other reſpects very ſalutary. The herb horehound has likewiſe been experimentally found efficacious in aſthmatic complaints; a ſtrong decoction of it habitually drunk in a morning, faſting, and two or three times or oftener in the day, of the quantity of a large teacup, or half a pint, has been known to be ſucceſsful in relieving the *dry* aſthma ſo far as to render its paroxyſms very tolerable, and without much inconvenience; and, for the *humid*, I believe, it ſeldom fails if perſevered in, as may be judged from its ſalutary efficacy in defluxions, and curing the worſt of colds. From the experience I have had of it on myſelf, in my own family, and others, I am ſure that I am juſtified in thus recommending it, as well as *Culpepper*, from whom I originally had it, and whom others will do well to conſult. H. MUGG.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

A CONSTANT Reader, p. 66, enquires, whether there be any cure for aſthma. Being myſelf affected with aſthmatic complaints, I am equally with him deſirous of information on the ſubject; but apprehend that a rational mode of treatment muſt be adapted to the particular circumſtances of the caſe, the detail of which would ſcarcely be admiſſible into your publication. You will give me leave, however, to acquaint him, that I had laboured under a troubleſome cough for ſome time, which, during the three winter months, bore the character of a common catarrhal cough. At length it abated conſiderably in the day-time, but returned with ſudden violence at going to-bed, and at, or ſoon after, getting up in the morning, beginning and accompanied with a ſenſe of ſtricture about the *ſternum*, with ſhort difficult reſpiration. In this ſtate it was nearly allied to aſthma; or, rather, it might be conſidered as a variety of that diſeaſe. Opium and æther afforded me relief; but I was unwilling to perſevere in the uſe of ſuch mixture, becauſe of the effects of opium on the ſyſtem; therefore, at the ſuggeſtion of an acquaintance, I was induced to make trial of muſtard-ſeed, and think I have derived great benefit from it. I take about a teaſpoonful of white muſtard-ſeed bruiſed, and made into a bolus with a very little honey, two or three hours before going to bed, and as much more when I awake at 6 or 7 in the morning. The conſequence has been, that I have little or no cough or ſenſe of ſtricture at night, only a ſlight eaſy expectoration in the morning, and am freer from all uneaſy ſenſation about the thorax in the courſe of the day.

Let me add that the greater number of caſes of inveterate aſthma are too obſtinate to yield thus readily, and ſome are deemed incurable. It is my ſincere wiſh that your Conſtant Reader's may not be of this latter claſs: and that he or ſome other fellow ſufferer may find relief from the uſe of ſo innocent a remedy as that propoſed by,

Yours, &c. W.

MR. URBAN, *March* 20.

AS very trifling circumſtances often help to eſtabliſh important facts, you may, perhaps, deem the following not unworthy of inſertion. Many years ago, a very valuable friend of mine was reſtored from what ſeemed the laſt ſad ſtage of a conſumption, by taking every morning, faſting, a ſmall quantity of milk on conſerve of roſes (about the ſize of a nutmeg). The milk was taken after the uſual milking of the cows, and ſlowly ſtroaked from the cow on the conſerve. As ſoon as the patient could go out of the houſe, though obliged to be ſupported, the milk was taken in the cow yard, when the good effects perceptibly increaſed; the recovery was rapid, and thought ſurprizing, but always attributed to this ſimple remedy; however, on hearing lately of Dr. Beddoes' opinion of the efficacy, in pulmonary complaints, of a certain air, which it ſeems *art* can now adminiſter, I am inclined to think that the numerous bubbles, which riſe in the ſlow mode of milking I have deſcribed, may, by the chemiſtry of Nature, contain ſimilar air, and probably effected the recovery. If my conjecture, in the above caſe, is reaſonable, the taking the milk and conſerve immediately near the cow muſt accelerate the beneficial effects, as the air had leſs time to eſcape from the bubbles than when taken to the patient's apartment; I am more perſuaded of this, from having recommended the remedy to a young lady, who had the milk merely poured on the conſerve; her diſorder daily increaſed, and

and terminated fatally. May Doctor Beddoes' unwearied researches and experiments prove as successful in this cruel malady, as his benevolent mind can wish!

As your correspondent "A Lover of Cathedrals, and Choir-worship," professes a wish to have his mistakes corrected, you will, perhaps, allow me to inform him that the "fine old cathedral," which he says *is* at Waterford, was pulled down above twenty years ago, and a very handsome church erected on the site, by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of the city, and its vicinity, with the addition of 100l. sent by Sir Peter Dennis; for this donation one of the largest seats is gratefully appropriated to the use of naval and military gentlemen. I think Sir Peter was a native of Waterford; certainly a resident there, when a boy, with his mother.

Some months since, one of your correspondents requested to be informed of a good "Exposition of the Church Catechism." As I have not seen an answer to this request, it may be of some use to inform him, that an excellent one was published in Ireland, by Dr. Mann, bishop of Corke; if it should be thought too long for the humble class, for whose use the enquiry was benevolently made, a judicious abridgement would certainly be of great utility. I know not if this Exposition was re-published in England; but it well merits an extensive circulation.

Your *Tourist* observes, that "Mr. Smith is the present proprietor of Piercefield." Last autumn that delightful place belonged to Col. Wood, who intended, as one of the attendants informed me, "to do a great deal to the grounds." Nature has been so liberal at Piercefield, that, it is much to be apprehended, *Art*, unless directed by a very rare taste, will rather injure than embellish those charming scenes which, hitherto, *improvement* has not deformed. Happily, whatever a *pretty* taste may do within, it cannot extend to the scenery without; *there* the eye will still be gratified, to use the words of one of Nature's best poets, by

"The negligence of Nature, wide, and wild,
Where, undisguis'd by mimic art, she spreads
Unbounded beauty to the roving eye."

Yours, &c. E. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester Square, Apr. 7.*

I APPEAL to that candour which necessarily must be found with one who has at heart the advancement of science and truth, in requesting you will correct a suggestion, which appeared in your review of my book, p. 253, intimating, that the letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Royal Society, for a volume on the subject of the Tractors sent to them, was a specimen of the testimony adduced in their support. That any person should suppose that letter had any thing to do with the merits of the Tractors, never entered my mind. The sole object of introducing it (and which, by the way, was in a marginal note) was to compare the intemperate language of Surgeon Smith with the "matter of civility" which issues from that respectable body the Royal Society. I need offer no other confirmation of this than merely stating, that, on being told by a friend, soon after its appearance, that some persons had put the construction upon it which it seems has been done by the Reviewer, I instantly sent to the Courier office, the only daily paper in which it had been mentioned, and desired it to be immediately explained. On the very next day, March 11, there appeared in that paper, in a reputable and conspicuous situation, the following paragraph:

"We are requested by Mr. Perkins, proprietor of the Metallic Tractors, to correct a paragraph which appeared in our paper a few days since, which, it seems, has conveyed the idea to some, that the Royal Society had come to a vote on the merits of the metallic practice. This was not the intention of the paragraph; nor, indeed, on an attentive perusal, will it be found to be conveyed therein. The Society returned thanks for a book of experiments on the human body and on horses, which Mr. P. sent to them; a compliment they usually pay on similar occasions."

Yours, &c. B. D. PERKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*

I WAS rather surprized to see the following remark by such an able scholar and divine as the Rev. Dr. Glasse, in his Lectures on the Festivals, in which he speaks with contempt of "that incomprehensible notion, a plurality of worlds;" p. 50. Wise and good men will think differently on various subjects; and, surely, they may do so without any injury resulting.

ſalting. Why then ſhould a ſublime and favourite idea with ſome, be treated by others with a degree of contempt which it does not deſerve? We cannot give up at once our preconceived opinions; but charity, as well as truth, ſhould induce us to ſpeak with caution, and to decide with temper, on opinions which, perhaps, we have not examined, or that do not perfectly agree with our favourite notions. The idea of the plurality of worlds is not agreeable to the Hutchinſonian philoſophy. Mr. Hutchinſon was but a man, although an extraordinary man. I have examined ſome of his writings, and cannot allow, with the late Mr. William Jones, that he was a man *ſui generis*. Mr. William Romaine, educated in the ſame ſchool, was very angry at Mr. Herſchel for pretending he had diſcovered a new planet; for, ſays he, there can be no more than *ſix*: the *Georgium Sidus* he oppoſed with as much ſpirit and ſenſe as he did the famous Jew bill.

But to return to the idea of the plurality of worlds. It certainly is not oppoſed by Holy Scripture; and it is agreeable to the beſt reaſon of man. If exiſtence be a bleſſing, and reaſon a privilege, why ſhould we ſuppoſe that this bleſſing and privilege are confined to ourſelves, as to this world? Who ſhall limit the parental affection, the extenſive benevolence, of the Moſt High?

The author of the Purſuits of Literature ſays,

"Herſchel, with ampler mind and magic glaſs, [they paſs,
Mids worlds and worlds revolving as
Pours the full cluſter'd radiance from on high,
That fathomleſs abyſs of Deity."

In the two laſt lines, I think, the poet is remarkably and unfortunately obſcure: *who* and *what* is the nominative caſe to the laſt line. There are wanting notes upon notes to explain this; but, perhaps, the writer deſigned it as a ſpecimen of the *omne ignotum pro magnifico eſt*. I, Sir, have ſo poor a taſte, that I cannot admire what I do not underſtand. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

IN reading over Mr. Jones's letter to three converted Jews, I noticed the following paſſage at p. 4. of the letter; "Every national church was governed by biſhops of its own, of whom we know the ſucceſſion to theſe days, down to biſhops of our own time."

Mr. Danbury, in his Guide to the Church, if I miſtake not (for I have not the book at hand), makes a ſimilar aſſertion; but neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. Danbury have pointed out to their readers how this ſucceſſion may be traced. It would be rendering an eſſential ſervice to the cauſe of Chriſtianity if theſe gentlemen, or ſome of your correſpondents, would, through the vehicle of your valuable Repoſitory, inform the publick to what ſources they muſt refer for ſatisfaction upon this important point.

In another part of Mr. Jones's letter, at p. 14, I meet with a paſſage, which I do not quite underſtand, *viz.* the Jews have "a mark ſet upon them, to diſtinguiſh them from all other people; not but that the Turks have the ſame mark; and very properly; for they are to be conſidered as Jewiſh hereticks; and our Unitarians, who are of the ſame ſtock, ought to have the ſame mark." INQUISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 26.

SOME of your correſpondents (p. 119) do not ſeem entirely ſatisfied that the name of the proprietor of the ſeat called Oldbridge, near the Boyne obeliſk, is *Coddington*, and not *Codrington*; and Q. has referred to the Hon. Mr. Dawſon and Mr. P. Sandby in ſupport of this aſſertion. The work ſo alluded to is the Virtuoſo's Muſeum, 1778, in which the Hon. Mr. Dawſon was only draughtſman of ſome of the views, and was no farther concerned in the publication; and Mr. Sandby was an Engliſh artiſt, reſident in Great Britain; and probably as little acquainted with names of gentlemen in Ireland, as other perſons in England. But other groſs errors appear in that publication: in it the town of Trim is mentioned as the chief town of the county of Antrim; whereas it is notoriouſly ſituated in the county of Meath, about ſixty miles from any part of the county of Antrim. The caſtle of Dunamace (which ſtands within a few miles of Mr. Dawſon's paternal ſeat) is called Dunamaw; and the new bridge on the river Dee, near *Chirk* caſtle, Denbighſhire, is deſcribed as near *Clerk* caſtle. But will your correſpondents now pleaſe to hear

hear the owner of Oldbridge (if they will allow him to know his own name) speak for himself? wherefore I inclose you an advertisement* published by himself, in the public newspaper called Saunders's News Letter, within this last fortnight, expressive both of his name and place of residence. I have not, Mr. Urban, any concern in this matter, save to rectify an error obtruded upon the publick under the sanction of your valuable Magazine, (which is the only apology I can make for taking up so much room in it,) and to vindicate my own veracity in so doing; and in asserting a matter as a fact within my own knowledge; and wherein I supposed I had satisfied incredulous persons, by giving the situation and circumstances in life, of the proprietor of Oldbridge, to shew that I spoke from personal knowledge. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bala, Feb.* 25.

ANY one reading my letter, as printed in your Magazine, p. 46, would conclude that "Seren tan gwmwl" and "A Word in Season" were the same publication, with its Welsh and English title; but this is an error, which, I hope, you will have the goodness to rectify. It should have been, "Gair yn ei amser," or, "A Word in Season†."

It is evident I meant to assert there were two distinct pamphlets, of very opposite tendency, published in the Welsh language; one intituled, "Seren tan gwmwl," which is mentioned in terms of disapprobation; the other, "Gair yn ei amser," or "A Word in Season." Many thousands (ten thousand at least) of this last pamphlet were printed, both in Welsh and English, and distributed by the Welsh Methodists. By correcting this mistake you will prevent any unfavourable use which might be made of it, and confer a great obligation upon,

Yours, &c. T. CHARLES.

---

* This advertisement is for sale of a lease of the lands of Rathesear, barony of Ferrard and county of Louth (225 acres, producing a profit rent of 192*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*) 2 miles from Dunleer, and 7 from Drogheda, refers to Henry Coddington, esq. Oldbridge, Drogheda.

† We willingly correct this error, though not a *typographical* one. EDIT.

To Mr. FREND, *of the* Inner Temple, *Author of "Animadversions on Bp.* PRETYMAN'S *Elements of Christian Theology."*

SIR, *Cambridge, March* 25.

IN your 16th letter to the Bishop of Lincoln you tell him (in speaking of the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel), that you "will not trouble his lordship with your explanation of this chapter, a chapter which makes the distinction completely between the Supreme Being and our Saviour; and that you will content yourself with a remark or two on his Lordship's mode of reasoning." His Lordship had very properly pressed this chapter, as you term it, into the service, to aid the establishing of his doctrine of the Trinity. Now, Sir, that you should give your interpretation of the other passages, which the Bishop adduces in support of his opinion, and should decline to furnish it of this, appears to me a little extraordinary. Young readers, who are considering the subject for the first time, will be apt to imagine that this chapter contains nothing to the Bishop's purpose; whereas, the *individuality of substance* of the Father and Son cannot be expressed in more direct terms than it is done in the very first verse: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and *the Word was God*, all things," &c. That you may be able to interpret this in a sense contrary to that which the words naturally import, we are bound to believe, because you have in reality told us so; but you will allow, that it bears at least a suspicious appearance, to descant at length on other passages which do not press so closely upon you; and here, where you are urged in the teeth, that I may so express myself, with a quotation, you should pass it over with a mere insinuation, that it is not to the purpose; and that you have an explanation of the chapter which renders it, in the point of view in which it is adduced, perfectly harmless. Really, Sir, how you are to interpret it that it shall not utterly confound you, I do no not see. The *Word*, I suppose, you will not deny to be Christ: if so, then I should be glad to see the explanation which makes the sentence, "*the Word was God*," not to mean that God and his Christ were the same substance.

In

In your remarks on the Biſhop's expoſition of the words, "in the beginning," you ſeem to me to quibble in a way very unworthy of yourſelf, and of the ability and learning which you poſſeſs, and to appear rather in the light of a diſputant of 18, in the Sophs ſchools at Cambridge, to which place you ſeemingly alude with pleaſure, than as a man, and a Divine ſeriouſly and ſtudiouſly deſirous of truth on this momentous queſtion. The Biſhop appears to me to give the probable ſenſe of St. John. "*In the beginning was the Word*," i. e. reckon from as early a period as you will, ſtill the Word exiſted; or, there never was a period when he did not exiſt; or, the Word exiſted from eternity. The Biſhop needed not to have been told that eternity has no beginning; he never meant to inſinuate it; and I preſume you do not ſuppoſe, that, if St. John wrote under inſpiration, every individual word was ſuggeſted which he ſhould uſe. If ſo, why might not he write in the common phraſe and idiom? and why might not he, though he were metaphyſician enough to have conſidered accurately the terms *eternity* and *beginning*, write to the great body of mankind in expreſſions not perfectly ſcientific? Indeed, indeed, Sir, this mode of warfare is neither prudent nor honourable: Impoſe upon the Learned it cannot; miſrepreſent your adverſary, and inveigle the unlettered to your ſide, it certainly does. I could ſpend much time on different parts of your work, but ſhall content myſelf with one more paſſage, which occurs in the ſame letter. Jeſus *thought it not robbery to be equal with God*. The Scripture, you affirm, ſays no ſuch thing; our tranſlators ſay it does. I profeſs to know ſome little of Greek, and I can make it to ſay nothing elſe; and a majority of readers, I will venture to ſay, are in the ſame predicament with myſelf; or more probably a majority do not read Greek at all. Under theſe circumſtances it would have been kind in you to have ſaid what the paſſage does mean. A very few words would have ſufficed for this purpoſe. And you might have promiſed your reaſons for your interpretation, if the publick did not acquieſce in it, on ſome future occaſion. In hopes that you will new-model this letter, in caſe a ſecond edition of your work ſhould be called for, or amend it for the purchaſers of your preſent one in ſome of the public prints, or in whatever other way your own mind may ſuggeſt, I have now addreſſed you, and am, with great eſteem, on many accounts, your very obedient humble ſervant.

Mr. URBAN, *Spital-ſquare, April* 18.

AS you have made an appearance for more than half a century, and gained meritoriouſly the approbation of the medical, philoſophical, and ingenious part of mankind; as, in thoſe various branches, you have tended much to the advancement of ſcience; it appears to me, an inſertion of the following novel inſtance of Revivification ſhould be in your valuable Repoſitory. Its inſertion will animate the faculty to remember that, in various inſtances of ſuſpended animation, the *mors primò fallax* ſhould be ſeriouſly regarded; as, by ſuch an attention, many valuable and uſeful lives may be reſtored. W. HAWES.

"*Reſuſcitation of* JOHN FAULKER, *an Infant of Six Years old, by Mr.* TOBIAS BROWNE.

"*To the Directors of the* ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

"Gentlemen, *Camberwell, March* 15.

"Having, a few days ſince, under Divine Providence, been the inſtrument of reſtoring to life a child of ſix years old, under very ſingular circumſtances, I am induced to annex the caſe for the conſideration of yourſelves, as the Directors of the Royal Humane Society. If my conduct ſhould have the happineſs to merit your approbation, it will greatly add to one of the proudeſt days of my life. I am, &c. TOBIAS BROWNE.

"CASE.—It being my intention to avoid prolixity, and confine myſelf to a conciſe ſtatement of the direct fact; I ſhall begin with informing you, gentlemen, that the uncle of the child, after a ſervitude of nine years at Bath, was diſcharged from the family, *in conſequence of his mind being deranged* (the effect of a ſevere illneſs); upon which he came up to his brother, John Faulker, No. 15, Adam-ſtreet, Mary-le-Bonne, for protection and ſupport, which were kindly afforded him. On Monday afternoon, the 10th inſtant, he quitted the houſe, *taking with him his brother's ſon*, a child of ſix years old, and ſtrayed to Camberwell and its environs. The child, being exhauſted with fatigue, as alſo in want of nutriment, expoſed to the cold and a heavy rain, became unable to walk; he, therefore, took him up, and threw him over his back, *ſuſpending him by the heels*. In this ſituation they were diſcovered,

diſcovered, in the high road, by the watchman, about 4 o'clock on Tueſday morning. The man being remonſtrated with, he changed the poſture of the child, took him into his arms, and went away. About 6 the ſame morning, he was ſeen near the Red Cap, on Camberwell-green, by Mr. Spencer, a bricklayer of the village, with the child *again ſuſpended at his back*, apparently dead. This unuſual ſight induced him to call ſome of his neighbours to his aid; and the man being taken into cuſtody with the *apparently-lifeleſs child* to the public-houſe, where (very much to the credit of Mr. Okines, who keeps it) the body was received with the utmoſt humanity and tender concern. It being deemed expedient to ſend for the parochial beadle, Mr. Rickwood attended; and, on examining the body, which was laid upon one of the tap-room tables, to all appearance dead, he gave charge of the man to Mr. Okines and the perſons preſent, coming himſelf for me to inſpect the corpſe, and give my opinion thereon. It was half paſt ſeven when I got there, and examined the apparent dead child.

"*State of the body*.—His extremities cold; his eyes fixed; the arterial circulation gone; vitality apparently extinct.—Under ſuch depreſſed circumſtances, there could be hardly a hope entertained of reanimation; however, I determined to attempt it according to the methods and by the means preſcribed in the formula of our moſt excellent inſtitution. The reſuſcitative proceſs was moſt aſſiduouſly employed for full 30 minutes before the leaſt ſigns of life could be diſcovered; at length a feeble and irregular pulſation was produced; which continuing gradually to get ſtronger, I inſinuated a ſmall quantity of volatile ſpirits into the ſtomach, which brought on repeated ſpaſms of a very ſhort duration. From that time, *the powers of life* increaſing, an irregular convulſive motion of the extremities came on; ſoon after which he rapidly recovered, and was taken in hot flannels to the workhouſe, where he received ſome proper nourithment and humane attention; he then ſlept near an hour and a half, when, waking greatly relieved, he again took refreſhment, and was ſoon after conveyed to his friends, who had been in the moſt painful ſtate of mind reſpecting both him and his uncle. The parental feelings on this occaſion may be conceived, but not eaſily deſcribed.

TOBIAS BROWNE."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 23.

IN juſtice to the memory of departed excellence, I requeſt a ſmall portion of the Gentleman's Magazine, to notice the attacks made upon ſeveral authors; whoſe writings are, and will continue to be, read and admired; and whoſe abilities are juſtly conſidered an honour to their country.

In the notes to the Work I allude to is the following notice of Dr. Johnſon:

"Dr. Johnſon, the poor copier of Junius and Skynner, did not even know, it may be inferred, what he ought to have ſtudied before he wrote a Dictionary; much leſs how to write a Dictionary itſelf. Next age will pronounce his work, what it really is, a diſgrace to the language. His examples, though already allowed his ſole merit, are as ill-choſen as his etymologies; and very many are miſquoted, or given to wrong authors, ſo that, ſuch as they are, they can ſcarcely be depended upon. Any ſchoolmaſter might have done what Johnſon did. His Dictionary is merely a gloſſary to his own barbarous works. Indeed, that a man of very ſmall learning (ſee his works), but confeſſedly quite ignorant of the Northern tongues, ſhould pretend to write a dictionary at all; that a man, confeſſedly without taſte, ſhould attempt to define the nicer powers of words, a chief province of taſte; that a man, confeſſedly the very worſt writer in the language, ſave Sir Thomas Brown, and whoſe whole works are true *pages of Inanity* wrapt in barbariſm, ſhould ſet up for a judge of our language; are all ideas to excite laughter *."

It was reſerved for the ſuperior wiſdom and ſagacity of this Annotator, to diſcover the ignorance and emptineſs of Samuel Johnſon, and to tell all the world they were fools for admiring that man's writings; but it is probable the Works of Johnſon will laſt as long as the language he has ſtrengthened and helped to perpetuate; and, ſo far from his Dictionary having loſt its credit, it is ſtill more and more admired, and, except in a few inſtances where he has failed, is the only one that can be referred to as an authority. The eagerneſs and delight with which his other works are bought and read is a flat contradiction to this invidious aſſailant. But to proceed—

A few pages forward he obſerves,

"There is a *je-ne-ſcai-quoi* of sheer frenzy and brutality in the writings of that *man* (Arbuthnot), his maſter Swift, and Bolingbroke; which ſhew that a wrong head as well as a heart of infernal depravity muſt go to the compoſition of a High Tory. Arbuthnot and Bolingbroke are no longer read nor printed; nor will Swift, in 20 years, ſave his *Gulliver*, in St. Paul's church-yard, with a gilt cover, for children, and his *Iley my Kitten, my kitten*, at Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's. His works are *one* diſgrace to common ſenſe and human nature.

* Antient Scottiſh Poems, 1770, II. 403.

His

His ſtyle now inferior to that of every news-paper*."

The infidelity of Bolingbroke has juſtly conſigned his works (the greater part however) to oblivion; but Arbuthnot will be read as long as the inimitable wit of Martinus Scriblerus is underſtood; and this captious writer muſt have the power of working miracles, as well as the ſpirit of prophecy, before he can condemn Swift to the Nurſery, or St. Giles's. The aſſertion with reſpect to his ſtyle is too abſurd to be noticed. The reader may judge of the taſte of this writer by his abuſe of the above author; or, if he is not ſatisfied, he ſhall have more inſtances.

"A ſhort allegory, ſuch as that of an ode or a tale, is a moſt delicious treat: but a long allegory is always dull: witneſs Spenſer, whom nobody can read, and yet he is thought a good poet! But Douglas had not Arioſto and Taſſo to copy, which is in fact the whole of Spenſer's merit †."

To the following aſſertion reſpecting "the moral Gower," I ſhall oppoſe the opinion of a better judge, and a poet and writer of infinitely greater taſte and learning.

"Chaucer's fame was not wide till after his death in 1400: Gower, the *ſtupideſt* of all writers, had always been preferred to him ‡."

Mr. Warton ſays; "Conſidered in a general view, the Confeſſio Amantis may be pronounced to be no unpleaſing miſcellany of thoſe ſhorter tales which delighted the readers of the middle age §."

If more examples were wanted, I could furniſh you with them; but theſe are as good as a thouſand.

It has long been obſerved, that authors are *irritabile genus*; but ſuch attacks deſerve the ſtrongeſt reprobation, becauſe they are wholly unprovoked, and cannot have been gendered by perſonal affront. The field of Literature is extenſive, and no man of abilities need endeavour to ſap the foundation of another's reputation in order to build his own upon the ruins.

Yours, &c. O. G. G.

*** This Correſpondent's very "curious volume" ſhall be returned to his order.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

January 22.

LORD *Grenville* ſaid, he had it in command from his Majeſty to deliver a meſſage to that Houſe, together with the papers therein alluded to; the former of which he moved to have read (for a copy of which ſee our report of the Houſe of Commons.)

This meſſage being read, his Lordſhip ſaid, he had another meſſage from his Majeſty; which was alſo read. The purport of this was, that a number of Ruſſian troops, which had acted as auxiliaries in the expedition to Holland, at the concluſion of the campaign had been brought to this country; the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, and other cauſes, having rendered it impoſſible for their being conveyed to the Imperial dominions, his Majeſty had therefore given orders for accommodations to be prepared for them in the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; and which he thought proper to communicate to their Lordſhips' Houſe of Parliament.

As ſoon as theſe meſſages were read, his Lordſhip obſerved, that he had the day before entertained thoughts of moving to have theſe meſſages taken into conſideration on Monday next; but, as he underſtood that Tueſday would be more convenient to ſome of their Lordſhips, he ſhould now move for that day; which motion being put, was ordered accordingly.

The Duke of *Portland* preſented three orders which had been iſſued by the Privy Council, for permitting grain and flour to be exported to the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; which were ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented his Majeſty's meſſage; which was read by the Speaker.

"GEORGE *R.*

"The ſupplies granted in the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion having been calculated to provide only for the firſt months of the year; his Majeſty now recommends it to the Houſe to make ſuch farther proviſion as they may judge ne-

* Antient Scottiſh Poems, 1786, II. 412. † Ibid. Preface, p. 9.
‡ Ibid. Eſſay, p. 72. § Warton, Hiſt. Eng. Poet. vol. II. p. 9.

ceſſary

ceſſary under the preſent circumſtances, for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war; and his Majeſty has given directions that the proper eſtimates for this purpoſe ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

"His Majeſty has thought proper on this occaſion to direct, that there ſhould be laid before the Houſe copies of communications recently received from the enemy, and of the anſwers which had been returned thereto by his Majeſty's command*.

"His Majeſty entertains the fulleſt confidence that thoſe anſwers will appear to this Houſe to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majeſty on this occaſion, by his regard to all the moſt important intereſts of his dominions: and his Majeſty having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as ſoon as the ſituation of affairs ſhall render it practicable, to the re-eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a ſure and ſolid foundation, and of providing effectually for the ſecurity and permanent proſperity of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on the continued ſupport of his parliament, and on the zeal and perſeverance of his ſubjects, in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to confirm the ſignal advantages which have been obtained to the common cauſe in the courſe of the laſt campaign, and to conduct the great conteſt in which his Majeſty is engaged to a ſafe and honourable concluſion. G. R."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that this meſſage be taken into the conſideration of the Houſe on Monday next. Agreed to.

January 27.

On the motion of Mr. *Long*, the order of the day being read for taking his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage into conſideration;

Mr. *Long* ſaid, that it was with infinite regret that he had to announce to the Houſe, that a ſudden indiſpoſition of his right hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) had prevented his attendance, and the diſcuſſion of the buſineſs of which notice had been given. He begged leave to expreſs, in the name of his right hon. friend, the uneaſineſs which he felt, both for the delay of this momentous diſcuſſion, and the inconvenience which this diſappointment might have occaſioned to a great number of gentlemen who had made it a point to attend. The delay, however, he hoped would be very ſhort; and he would now move, that his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next.

This motion was then put and agreed to; and an order was alſo made for taking the papers relative to the late communications from the enemy into conſideration on the ſame day.

H. OF LORDS.

January 28.

Lord *Grenville* moved the order of the day, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage; which having been read by the clerk, his Lordſhip aroſe, and commenced a ſpeech that took him three hours in the delivery. The correſpondence alluded to in the meſſage, copies of which had been laid upon their table, rendered it requiſite for him to enter ſomewhat at large into a review of the conduct of our enemy, to ſhew how far any reliance could be placed upon profeſſions, or whether we were likely to obtain any advantages or ſecurity by a peace. In the firſt place, while the ſame principles were perſevered in, which had actuated every ſet of men who had been in power from the commencement of the Revolution, which principles went to overturn every regular form of government, it was impoſſible we could be benefited by a peace; and, as the firſt note profeſſed to originate from men of different ſentiments from the former Directors, he thought the official note ſent in anſwer gave them an opening to prove they poſſeſſed different principles alſo, and thereby to make one fair ſtep towards a negociation; but, inſtead of this, their ſecond note was a complete attempt to juſtify every action, even of the moſt abandoned of their revolutionary governments, and to throw the odium of the war upon this country, when even the man who now was their Miniſter, and wrote this juſtification, knew the contrary to be the fact; and he would prove this beyond bare aſſertion. The much-talked-of treaty of Pavia was a glaring forgery; and he poſitively knew not of any convention at Pilnitz; at leaſt, none was ever ſigned or countenanced by the Britiſh Cabinet: indeed, directions to prevent any ſuch treaty had been ſent over to our Miniſter there. Of this M. Talleyrand was perfectly aware; for it was a curious fact, that he at that

* See theſe in pp. 169, 264.

that time acted in conjunction with M. Chauvelin; nay, he was named in the commiſſion ſent over by the unfortunate Louis as the Biſhop of Autun ſo to do, and actually brought over the meſſage, wherein that Monarch was made to expreſs his thanks to our ſovereign, whom he then poſſibly began to look upon as a protector, for his declining to take any part in ſuch a convention; and yet this ſame Talleyrand attempts to defend now what he then knew to be falſe. In this ſecond note a ſuſpenſion of arms is propoſed; but that he thought more objectionable than even the entering into a treaty; to France indeed ſuch a meaſure would be of the greateſt advantage; it would immediately open all her ports, and thereby aſſiſt her commerce; it would enable her to receive a ſupply of naval ſtores; to remove her fleets to ſuch places as ſhe ſhould conſider the moſt advantageous for the renewal of hoſtilities; and even to provide ſuccours for her armies. But of what benefit could it be to England? Her fleets were not blocked up in ports; we were in no dread of attack; we had no invaſion to apprehend; our commerce flouriſhed; and our merchants ſhips were no longer captured. France might, therefore, wiſh to ſuſpend our hoſtility, while from her we had no miſchief to apprehend; nay, if the idea was even encouraged for a moment, it ſhould be recollected what a length of time it would take before it could be made generally known to all their piratical privateers; and he doubted whether the preſent government poſſeſſed the power to ſtop their depredations; and he was ſure there was not a ſingle merchant in this county, if there was a ſuſpenſion, would think it ſafe to ſend out his property with a leſs convoy than was deemed requiſite in the preſent moment. In examining their ſincerity, his Lordſhip obſerved, they had always profeſſed a great regard for peace; and yet it was a fact that, ſince the Revolution, they had been at war with every power but two, Sweden and Denmark, in Europe, and even towards thoſe two they had acted with ſuch repeated aggreſſions that their Miniſters had at this time been ordered to quit Paris: ſo that theſe lovers of peace might fairly be ſaid to have wantonly engaged in war with all Europe; for, with reſpect to Spain, her alliance was a ſtate of ſubjection; and every perſon was too well acquainted with the tyrannical ſubjugation of Holland, for him to detain the Houſe one moment on that ſubject. It was by her treaties and ſuſpenſions of arms that they had been enabled to ſpread their devaſtation, both of which they broke through the moment they ſaw it would be to their advantage. This led him to trace through the different treaties which the Directories had entered into, from a liſt of them which had been publiſhed lately in France. The firſt he noticed was that of Pruſſia; which, he ſaid, was of the utmoſt conſequence to them to preſerve; yet, notwithſtanding their intereſt was ſo much concerned, they had broke through the articles, by threatening to impoſe a levy upon Hamburgh, for no other cauſe than from having been too much attached to them, and although Hamburgh was within the line of the Northern demarcation. The next treaty he noticed was that with the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, whom they ſoon after drove an exile out of his dominions, and took poſſeſſion of Leghorn. The King of Naples they ſerved in the ſame manner; as they did alſo the ſovereign of Sardinia. Paſſing over thoſe, with the ſmaller ſtates of Italy, he came to that with Rome, where the aged Reverend Head was driven out to periſh, though they now made a ſcandalous mockery of attention to his remains. Venice particularly experienced the effects of their Republican deception; for, on going into thoſe ſtates, they profeſſed it was ſolely for the purpoſe of protecting their fertile country from the ambitious graſp of the Houſe of Auſtria; and yet, ſcarcely had their army obtained ſufficient poſſeſſion, than they delivered them up, chained hand and foot, to that very power. Their conduct to what was called the Ciſalpine Republick was no leſs treacherous; for, when they attempted to think for themſelves, fifteen of the principal members of the Councils were impriſoned, and their new-raiſed form of government was wholly deſtroyed. From this, his Lordſhip took notice, that the principal leading feature held out as ſecurity for the peace was, "the many proofs the firſt Conſul had given of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and his

rigid obſervance of all treaties concluded." This remark rendered it highly neceſſary to inveſtigate a little the character of the man upon whom ſo much reliance was to be placed; but, as many perſons idly ſuppoſed that obſervations of this kind might ſet negotiation at a diſtance, his Lordſhip entered into a long train of argument, to ſhew that no reflexion had heretofore been thought of when the hour of treaty arrived; and having thus premiſed his obſervations, he entered into the hiſtory of Buonaparte, whom he ſaid we firſt heard of enforcing the conſtitution of the third year at the mouth of the cannon, and which very conſtitution he ſo recently overturned by the point of the bayonet. The violation of the very treaties he had before alluded to, he inſiſted, was principally owing to Buonaparte, and whom he charged with being the author of all the misfortunes which the different crowned heads had experienced. To ſhew that he could not have any ſerious intentions in his propoſals to this country, his Lordſhip referred to the obſervation of Monge, on his preſenting a copy of the preliminaries of the treaty ſigned at Campo Formio to the French Directory, of which he boaſted as a great event, becauſe it would give them an opportunity to turn all their force againſt England, the Conſtitution of which and the French Republic were ſo incompatible, that it was impoſſible they ſhould both exiſt. He then followed Buonaparte into Egypt, and dwelt ſome time upon the orders which he had left with Gen. Kleber; who, from the intercepted correſpondence, he inſiſted, was directed by Buonaparte, to endeavour to get into a negociation with the Porte, for no other purpoſe than to gain time; and from which he argued, the ſame idea ought to be framed upon his application to this country; for, he conſidered him as a reprobate, apoſtate and a blaſphemer; and, in ſupport of this opinion he referred their Lordſhips to the proclamations of Buonaparte in Egypt, wherein he ſtated himſelf and his French ſoldiers to be faithful Muſſulmen; and was now pretending to lament the fatal end of the Roman pontiff. Taking it, therefore, in every point of view, he truſted their Lordſhips would conſider the anſwer as perfectly agreeable to the circumſtances, and unite with him in an humble addreſs to his Majeſty (which addreſs was, as uſual, a mere echo of the Meſſage.)

The *Duke of Bedford* began by obſerving, that, if he had not felt the preſent queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the country, he ſhould not have troubled the Houſe; but, feeling as he did, he could not do leſs than give the addreſs which had been moved his moſt decided negative. He had ever been one of the very few who had ſtood forward in favour of peace, and who had conſidered the advantages to be derived from it as a great bleſſing, and which might have been ſafely and ſecurely obtained by a treaty with France, during almoſt any period of the Revolution. His Grace then went into a general reply to moſt of the arguments made uſe of by the noble Secretary of State; obſerving, however, that he did not mean to defend the conduct of the rulers of France ſince the commencement of the Revolution:—as ſoon would he undertake to defend the conduct of the partitioners of Poland, or that of his Majeſty's Miniſters. The reflections upon Buonaparte he thought ill-timed, and he was rather ſurprized at their having been made, becauſe they could not poſſibly anſwer any good purpoſe; and the examples adduced by the Noble Secretary of State, of ſimilar accuſations, did not prove their utility. As to not treating becauſe the preſent Government had been ſo ſhort a time in power, he inſtanced the negotiation in Paris, which took place before the then Governors had been ſix weeks inveſted with authority, as a proof that his Majeſty's Miniſters were not always actuated by the ſame principles. He treated the idea of re-eſtabliſhing the antient monarchy in France as the moſt chimerical idea that ever entered the mind of men: it went to nothing ſhort of an eternal war; for, did their Lordſhips conſider that there were now near 2,000,000 of perſons in that country that held their poſſeſſions for a tenure of a date not antecedent to the Revolution; of courſe, if the return of the antient royal family was to be attended with the return of the antient nobleſſe, what an intereſted and ſtrong oppoſition muſt continue to be made to it! Was it not poſſible, if royalty ſhould be their choice, that another family might have the preference?

rence? The whole of the reaſons adduced by the Secretary of State againſt entering into a treaty of peace at preſent, his Grace contended, applied at the time his Majeſty's ſervants ſent a miniſter to Liſle, and another to Paris; and, therefore, if they were ſerious then, they could not have any rational reaſon for declining at the preſent moment. His Grace having noticed the leading obſervations of Lord Grenville, ſaid, that, during the little time he had taken a part in the diſcuſſions in that Houſe, he had found that all his efforts had been exerted in vain, and he could not even flatter himſelf that he ſhould be more ſucceſsful on the preſent occaſion; there was every appearance that their Lordſhips would be againſt him as they had been before; and he muſt ſuppoſe the people were ſo alſo, becauſe, although, as he had ever contended, they had been deprived of many of their privileges, yet they poſſeſſed the power to addreſs his Majeſty and parliament; and, as no ſuch addreſſes had appeared, it was his duty to believe they were ſatisfied; but, if that really was the caſe, he muſt believe they were ſo from an implicit confidence; and, therefore, he muſt entreat their Lordſhips to pauſe before they came to a reſolution; for equal to the confidence of the people muſt be the reſponſibility of that Houſe: it was poſſible that another mite might be drawn from their hard earnings; but it ſhould be recollected that they were now bent down with the heavy burthens of taxation; and it was incumbent on that Houſe to preſerve them from falling, for it might be beyond their power to raiſe them again; and, in his opinion, they would then either ſink into ſlavery, or a revolution would be the conſequence; and France was too recent an inſtance of the dreadful effects of a people aſſuming to themſelves the power of governing. For his part, ſhould he find he had been, as uſual, unſucceſsful in obtaining any weight with their Lordſhips, he ſhould retire from troubling them any more, and endeavour to beſtow thoſe comforts in the ſmall circle of his connexions, which it would have been his ambition to have procured for the country at large. Before, however, they decided againſt what he ſhould propoſe, he wiſhed them to look at their means for carrying on the war. The old mode of raiſing money had for two years been abandoned; a new ſyſtem had been adopted; the firſt plan was to be rejected, and he underſtood the ſecond was to be more ſtrongly enforced; thoſe of their Lordſhips who went into the country muſt be ſenſible what would be the effects of ſuch a meaſure; at preſent, you could not go into a wood without tracing the depredations of neceſſity; and if you paſſed through a village, you were beſet by the cries of children, the diſtreſſes of their parents not being able to teach them to bear want in ſilence; beſides this, thoſe who acted as Magiſtrates muſt have frequently met with a very common caſe of an appeal from a luſty countryman againſt the pariſh officers, for not granting him relief. They ſay, he is ſtrong and healthy, and ought to work for his family. What is his reply? It is true, I am ſtrong and healthy, and it is equally ſo that no man works harder than I do; but, inſtead of getting comfort after my day's work, I am diſtreſſed by the cries of my children, my earnings not procuring ſufficient to ſatisfy their wants. Such, he ſaid, were his principal inducements to give his decided negative to the Addreſs moved by the Noble Secretary of State, and to propoſe that which ſhould have peace for its immediate object. His grace then offered an amendment, which, from his exhauſted condition, having ſpoken nearly an hour and a half, was read by Lord Holland. The amendment, which went to omit all the words after "that an humble addreſs be preſented," ſtated the various declarations of his Majeſty's readineſs to treat with the enemy at ſeveral periods ſince the war, and concluded by expreſſing it as the opinion of the Houſe, that there was, in the preſent inſtance, no objection ſufficient to prevent our entering into a negotiation with the French Republick.

Lord *Borringdon* ſupported the opinions of Lord Grenville; and contended that the Government of France did not offer a ſufficient proof, in its preſent ſtate of ſtability, to warrant any dependence on the benefits to be derived from peace.

Lord *Romney* and the Earl of *Carliſle* followed on the ſame ground.

(To be continued.)

43. *Voyage of* Dimo *and* Nicolo Stephanopoli, *in* Greece, *in* 1797 *and* 1798, *in Conſequence of Two Miſſions, one by the* French *Government, the other by* Buonaparte, *Commander in Chief; reduced and digeſted into Form by a Profeſſor of the* Prytannée. *With Figures, Plans, and Views, taken on the Spot. In Two Volumes.* 8vo *and* 12mo.

WE have here a ſingular, and, *if not fictitious*, an intereſting account of parts of the Grecian continent and the iſles to which no foreigners have had, or could have, acceſs, by an uncle and nephew of the race of the Mainotes, the one advanced in years and blind, without relief from couching, and plundered by the Sclavonians of the fruit of 30 years labour and ſaving, yet amuſed himſelf in his ſolitude in retracing his voyage to Maina in Italian verſe; the other only 20, diſappointed in ſome amour, which he engaged in during their travels, a deſcendant of the Spartans, living in the Spartan faſhion, and now the conſtant companion of his uncle. This work is enriched w th hiſtorical and true details of the laſt war, the conduct of the Ruſſians in the Morea, the emigration of many Mainote families into Corſica, under the conduct of ſome of this family, at the cloſe of the laſt century, the Turkiſh government, and the different branches of its tyrnany. The elder Dimo made great diſcoveries in chemiſtry and phyſick, the virtues of the Lemithochorton, a marine plant and cheap, of which he made a vermifuge, and a new method of dying cloaths black with oak-bark, which gives a bright and ſolid colour without altering the ſtuff. He joined the Revolution on principles the moſt diſintereſted; and Buonaparte availed himſelf of his talents to invite his countrymen to his party. Having been twice rewarded by the French Government for his uſeful diſcoveries, and wiſhing to re-viſit his native country, he was ſent with proper recommendations from the miniſter for foreign affairs and the Venetian embaſſador, 1797, accompanied by one of his friends, who, at Corſica, was joined by three of his nephews, while Dimo ſtopt at Leghorn, where, after the Pope had been deprived of his temporal power, his ſpiritual ſerved only to excite the Catholicks againſt all the various religioniſts, and particularly the Greeks, till quelled by the French. Thence they went to Venice, then in the power of the French, and thence to *Sebbeccio*, in Dalmatia, putting into *Rovigo*, where the captain had met with an adventure, and a handſome young woman had been inveigled from him by the prior of a convent, who, finding he could not make her ſubmit to his luſt, ordered her to be thrown into the ſea, whence ſhe was reſcued, and the monks and prior condemned to be burnt. Ten thouſand Sclavonians, ſent away from Venice by the French, murdered the conſul of Sebbeccio and his family, juſt after Dimo and his ſhip left it. From *Cavoſetto* they had another fortunate eſcape to the iſland of *Leſina*, where, after ſeveral hair-breadth eſcapes, they were ranſomed by the biſhop, and returned to Italy, landing at *Ancona*, of which, and of its falling under the French yoke, and ſubſtituting the tree of Liberty to the ſtatue of its benefactor, Pius VI. ſome account is given. At Milan, Dimo was introduced to Buonaparte, dined, and was cloſeted with him, and received his commiſſion to viſit Albania. He left two of his nephews and his friend Galloni, and, accompanied only by his other nephew, quitted Corfou, and arrived in 5 days in Cefalonia, and planted the tree of Liberty in *Argoſtoli*, the capital of that iſland, which contains 120,000 inhabitants, who prefer the ſea to cultivating a ſoil which would ſupply them with corn, which they are forced to fetch from the Morea. They have 150 veſſels, 50 of which carry from 10 to 24 guns. Our travellers haſtened to Zante, where they ran ſome riſks from the people, influenced by the proveditor and the biſhop, which the new commiſſioners ſoon overcame. A new bey having been ſubſtituted at Maina to Buonaparte's correſpondent, it was thought adviſeable not to truſt themſelves there, but to retire to Cerigo, only 40 miles from it, and they landed at *Capſagli*. Here they met with a man of letters, but ſo very incommunicative, that, though he had ſome old Greek MSS. and among the reſt a Plato, he barely ſhewed it, and would give no information concerning the antiquity of the place; in return for which, the young commiſſioner would not give him one of the pictures of Buonaparte, which he gave to all who were judges of its merit. The ruins of the temple of Venus Urania, erected by Paris, are now a Greek church. At Potamos the commiſſioners aſſiſted at a public dinner, and, while the uncle was ſettling the

the political affairs, the nephew was paying his addreſſes to a young lady, named Lucretia, whom he ſaw in a church in the evening, and who claimed relationſhip to him, and was poſſeſſed with French principles. He ſet out in purſuit of the ruins of the temple of Venus, which were ſhewn to him by an old man, who could neither write nor read, yet told him of letters *(chiffres)* engraven on *trees* and ſtones. At the entrance of a wood on the hill *Aplumori* was a ruined arch, with this inſcription, ΚΑΡΔΙΩΝ ΘΕΡΑΠΙΑ. He could not find any old bark of the trees, but he found on the marble tomb, which the old man ſaid covered his anceſtors, this contracted one:

ΝG ΑΦ ΘG ΚΡΑ ΚΠΝ· ΚΑΙ-
ΠΑΝΤΟC ΚΜΟΥ

which he pretended to read

Ναος Αφροδιτης Θεας Κυρσια Κυθηρειων και παντος κοσμου *.

His next diſcovery was, four avenues of olive-trees and cypreſs, regularly ſucceeding to thoſe antiently planted by young lovers who viſited this ſpot, and on the bark of one of them, GYMION ΑΓΑΛΙΑGΕΟG, and a ſtone 6 feet by 3, with a bas-relief of a young man and woman offering to Venus, who crowns them, a pair of doves; which ſtone ſerved the old man for a dining-table, and which nothing could induce him to part with, though our traveller *longed* to *ſteal* it. This ſite the natives ſuppoſed to be inhabited by the Devil. The deſcription and narrative of our author are beyond our credulity. Alarming information being received touching the ſafety of the two commiſſioners, the younger tore himſelf from his Lucretia with all the rant of a modern noveliſt; and, from this charming and voluptuous iſland, they reached the port of Marathonice†, the antient iſland of *Cranae*, on the coaſt of the Morea. Here they were received by the ſon of the bey, to whom Buonaparte's letter was addreſſed. Dimo tranſlated the letters into Greek, and deſcribed the perſon of Buonaparte, and the ſucceſs of the French in Italy. Next follows a hiſtory of the changes in the political ſtate of the Mainotes, and of their government of that diſtrict, and a refutation of the reproaches commonly laid on that people; details, hitherto unknown, on the conduct of Count Orlow in the expedition to the Morea, which, when his views turned to the Crimea, he ſeemed to conſider only as a feint, and, after engaging the Greeks to join him, and both having taken ſeveral fortreſſes, on the approach of 150 Albanian Turks he retired, and left his allies to be maſſacred; whereas, had he ſtaid, he would have found them as faithfully attached to the Empreſs as ſhe uniformly profeſſed to be to them. If Spiritow had been commander in chief on this occaſion, Greece would have recovered her liberty. In Marathonice are many ruins, ſuch as a bridge, which once joined the iſle to the main land of Morea. The village ſtands on a hill, whence are ſeen two extenſive plains, one covered with corn, cotton, and poplar-trees, and croſſed by a little rivulet, the other ſprinkled with ruins down to the ſea, of which Choiſeul, in his coaſting-voyage, had ſome account from a fellow-traveller. In ſome granaries in the town are ſome bas-reliefs and inſcriptions, and a ſmall female ſtatue, which they choſe to call *Liberty*, holding in her right hand a ſpear, and in her left a crown of laurel, and a ſcroll from the ruins of the temple of Victory at Gythium. "Dimo embraced it with the ſame tranſports and veneration of joy as a mother, and deſired Demetrius to give it him, that he might make a preſent of it to Gen. Buonaparte, who knew ſo well how to propagate the worſhip of that goddeſs, and who, on receiving it, ſaid, 'It has the air of a ſaint;' to which Dimo replied, "You are not miſtaken, it is the firſt of all ſaints." The inſcription on the baſe is Νικη η Θανατος, Victory or Death. The Mainotes ſeem ſtill to act under this influence, and only wiſh for a bruſh with the Turks. In a defile leading into the town from the land-ſide, Stephanopoli found engraved on a rock, Λυκουργου Θηρα (Θυρα), *Lycurgus' Gate.* Some workmen were digging up a marble pillar 4 toiſes long and 1½ foot diameter; near which was a kind of amphitheatre cut in the rock, having in its frontiſpiece ſeveral mutilated figures, and two pedeſtals, inſcribed Λυκεργυ. πολις Λυκυργου Θηρα (Θυρα). After Stephanopoli, by every poſſible grimace, had paid his devoirs to theſe remains, the young Mainotes, who never

* G is uniformly here printed for Σ.

† We have been always uſed to hear it called *Macronisi*.

ver before heard of Lycurgus, caught the infection, and swore to break the yoke of Greece. Presently they discover a tomb inscribed

Η εμη κηλη αμολυνος, Λακεδαιμων δε απο δυναδας μωλυνθη.

My tomb is pure, but Lacedæmon is defiled by the Dynastæ.

The writer says, "Perhaps this inscription, which, however, bears the character of antiquity, is not older than the time when Lacedæmon fell under the Turkish yoke. It made, however, the most lively impressions on the minds of the young Mainotes." They panted to meet the Turks with Stephanopoli at their head, but were advised to wait for Buonaparte and the French fleet. They kissed the cord-worn curb of the public well in the idea that the hands of Spartan damsels of antiquity had drawn up the buckets. The company amused themselves by a swimming-match. The ruins of *Gythium*, near *Trinassa*, are supposed to be half in the sea, and the town to have been 12 miles in circuit. Stephanopoli gave the Mainotes instructions in the art military. The bey shewed him, at a distance, the village of *Vitulo*, whence his family came, but would not suffer him to go there for fear of provoking the Turks. He led him to the district of the *Cacavoughi*, or *Portecaillotes*, where, by the sea, he saw two statues of Diana and Apollo, though they choose to call the latter *Arion*, and on the pedestal these modern Greek inscriptions, cut by a Mainote monk, who erased the older:

Αγναδια τις το
φτυξαχοι χαι
εδω μαλαμα
χαι λογαχοι.

Over against me and over against thee here lies a kettle.

Αγναδια μυ χαι
αγναδια σου
χαχαβος εδω
χυλαιτε.

Over against the moon here are gold and jewels.

These statues are the boundaries of the districts of Marathonice and Portocaille. He saw, at a distance, ruins of a temple of Neptune; the façades, particularly that to the North, are well preserved. He was also shewn, in the *cabinet of the bey*, several pieces of Lacedæmonian iron, money, and others of gold, with different devices, and on one the letters A. A. Π. which he translates Λυσανδρος Λακεδαιμον[ιων] Πρωτογονον, Lysander, chief of Lacedæmonians, that prince having been the first who introduced that metal into this country*. Dimo relates the history of the emigration of his ancestors from Maina, and their settlement in Corsica, to the present time. The Turks land and are defeated by the Mainotes under Stephanopoli, with the loss of 12 of the natives, and the brother of the bey's wife, Paracesve, whose bodies are brought into the market-place, where Stephanopoli proposes to erect a trophy for them. The bey dissuaded the travellers from penetrating farther into Greece, and Dimo applies himself to study the manners of the Mainotes. Here ends the first volume.

The second opens with an account of the Mainot marriages. Divorce allowed only for incompatibility of temper, or the husband absenting himself for seven years without informing his wife. Dimo holds a conversation with a Mainot lady on suckling children. Dissertation on modern Greek. A Socratic dialogue on Mainot morality. On physick and surgery. View of the Turkish government and conduct towards the Greeks and other nations. Murders of Greeks so very common, that the people of Constantinople, *at one particular time of the year, will not eat fish, from an apprehension that they feed on the bodies which cover the sea from that city to the Dardanelles*. Envoys from different parts of Greece confer with Dimo. A modern Greek ditty, sung by three women, as a dialogue between Romelia and a stranger, to whom she represents the degraded state of Greece, to whom Dimo promises speedy deliverance, and, quitting Maina, is cast by a storm on the coast of Cerigo, 4 leagues from Potamo, where he meets with the captain of a

* When shall we see a *king* of this name in Sparta? Lysander was *admiral* of the Spartan fleet, and, by his victories, collected large sums of money, which he sent to Sparta. Whether there was *gold* coin in the bags sent by Gylippus, we are not told; but there was a large proportion of Athenian money, which Gylippus embezzled. All the coins of Lacedæmon, published by Oudinot, Arrigoni, Pellerin, and Hunter, are silver, and bear very different devices and legends from those here given.

trading

trading ship, who relates his adventures at Algiers. Stephanopoli hears those of an old shepherd, who is charmed with French regeneration: he meets also with an Arcadian widow, whose husband had been put to death for defending her honour from a young Turk. On an inscription in Arcadia he found the names of Pan and Epaminondas dying in the arms of Victory. In Zante he found a shepherdess disconsolate for a favourite sheep, which she buried under a heap of earth and sung over. To prevent frequent murders in this island, they have substituted *stone matches* to arms, and even in these combats many lives are lost. Stephanopoli, like a true Frenchman, interferes and prevents the bastinadoing *a citizen-defender of his country, bastinado and chains being incompatible with the government of liberty*—every where but in France, that land of liberty!!! They come next to *Cephalonia*, where, near port *Guiscardo*, was the antient city of *Same*, with ruins of a temple, and, *in* a kind of *cemetery inclosed with walls*, 28 tombs of *plaster* and *brick*, on small columns, of older date than the Christian æra. They were next driven over against *Leucate*, now *St. Maure*, the celebrated *Lovers' Leap* of antiquity, near which is a cavern, now, for the first time, descended into by a bold Epirote, who found *in it* three altars of *black marble*, and a *tomb*, with an inscription, reduced by time and damp to a few single unintelligible letters. Old *Preveſa* is the true site of *Actium*. New *Preveſa* is in a flourishing state*. The Albanians are governed with a rod of iron, both by the Turks and Venetians. Story of the latter governor putting out of the way a farmer and his wife, who had found a few metal antiquities. The travellers returned to Corfou, where they received, by Beauharnais, news of the re-union of the Ionian isles to the French Republick. Dimo returns, with Stephanopoli and Galloni, to Paris, and makes his report to Buonaparte; the purport of this is, that the Albanians were ready to join the first Christian power that appears to conquer the country; that the conquest of Greece depends on that of the Morea; that the bey of Maina would send his son to treat with Buonaparte, his territory, divided into 15 districts, fruitful in corn, oil, and small cattle, being free from the Turks by payment of a tribute, and his soldiers might be trained to the service of an invader. Without the Morea, the possession of the eight Ionian isles would be insecure. These are, *Corfou*, *Paxo*, *St. Maure*, *Ithaca*, *Cefalonia*, *Zante*, *Cerigo*, and *Cerigotto*. In the first are 60,000 inhabitants; in the second, 20,000; in the third, 30,000; in the fourth, 5000; in the fifth, 80,000; in the sixth, 40,000; in the seventh, 5500; and in the eighth, only 17 families. Besides these islands, France possesses, on the coast of Albania, *Butrenton*, *Parga*, *Preveſa*, and *Veniſa*. The taking of the peninsula of the Morea insures that of all Greece, without which the French Republick cannot subsist. Russia is in possession of the Crimea; and it has always been said, that whoever is master of that province is so of Constantinople. Russia is not without her views on Greece, and to place the crown of that empire on the head of one of her sons. The Emperor of Germany, master of Dalmatia, by the treaty of Campo Formio, has it in his power to enter Greece by Albania, and make a progress. "Your name and your presence will do more than all the Russian and Austrian armies, and there is no time to lose." The Turkish government is a system of tyranny. Justice is sold. The Turks are inexperienced seamen, and employ the Greeks in their fleets. The Ottoman Empire draws close to its decline. The treasury, exhausted, receives no supplies from the provinces. Sixteen pachas have declared themselves independent. Passawan Oglou, with a small army of malcontents, increased at Adrianople to 40,000 men, is advancing to Constantinople; while another pacha, near Burſa, with a powerful army, intercepts the contributions from that quarter. When Buonaparte received this memoir, he said to Dimo, "I will read it with the same attention as those you have already given to me" The old man represented to him the distress to which the catastrophe at Lesina had reduced him, and the necessity he was under to employ a larger sum than he had received at Milan. "I will think of this too," replied the general; and, as Dimo was going away, he added, "I will take care of you in four days." It appears, that at this time the Egyptian expedition was not determined on, but that it was in those

* *Preveſa* is, by other geographers, given to *Nicopolis*, and *Figalo* to *Actium*.

four

four days. From that moment the commiſſary ſaw no more of the general, and ſoon after heard that he was gone to Toulon. Stephanopoli wrote to his couſin, whom he had left at Corfou, and who was at Ancona with Beyzendè, the bey of Maina, that the latter could not be preſented to Buonaparte; on which the Mainote returned home much diſappointed.

To this account of his travels are ſubjoined his reports on the black dye by oak-bark inſtead of the gall-nut; on the *lemithocorton*; the forms of his paſſports; and the Voyage to Maina, a poem in Italian, with a French tranſlation by the editor. If we ſhould ſay that the reports to Buonaparte, and on the above diſcoveries, conſtitute the merit of this work, we ſhall not, perhaps, find many readers of a different opinion. We have ſeen, in Sonnini, a ſpecimen of modern French travels; and there is but too much reaſon to fear we ſhall have enough of theſe frivolous romantic details.

44. *An hiſtorical, literary, and picturesque Voyage in the Iſlands and Poſſeſſions late of the* Venetians *in the* Levant, *viz.* Corfou, Paxo, Bucentro, Parga, Previza, Venizza, Saint Maur, Thiaqui, Cephalonia, Zante, the Strophades, Cerigo, *and* Cerigetto; *containing a Deſcription of each of theſe Iſlands and Poſſeſſions, their Hiſtory and antient Monuments, Government, Land and Sea Forces maintained there by the* Venetians, *Religion, Manners, Cuſtoms, Local Productions, Induſtry, Navigation, Commerce, and a View of the Maritime States of* Venice *and* Albania, *relative to the Intereſts of* France; *accompanied with an Atlas of Thirty Plates, compoſed of a general Map, Anchorages, Views, antient Cuſtoms and Manners, and* Greek *and* Roman *Medals and Inſcriptions. By* Andrew Graſſet St. Sauverin, *jun. antient Conſul of* France, *Reſident at* Corfou, Zante, St. Maure, &c. *from* 1782 *to the Sixth Year of the* French *Republick.* 3 *vols.* 12*mo.*

THIS deſcription, the very reverſe of the foregoing, will, by ſome perhaps, be thought to enter into too minute detail, the iſland of Corfou occupying the whole firſt volume and the larger half of the ſecond. But, when it is conſidered how little has been publiſhed concerning theſe iſlands, and how difficult it is to procure that little, the reader of curioſity will not find his curioſity diſappointed by the preſent relation, which is a collection of every kind of information. The oldeſt account of Corfu is an Italian hiſtory by Andrew Marmora, a nobleman of that iſland, Venice, 1672. The next is Cardinal Quirini's "Primordia Corcirææ," confined to its antient ſtate; the third, by Andrew Moroſini, a noble Venetian, 1628, full of tedious digreſſions; the fourth, Remondini, biſhop of Zante, "De Zacynthi antiquitatibus et fortuna Commentarius, Ven. 1756;" and two Italian MSS. on the latter iſland. The conſul, vol. I. book I. treats of the phyſical ſtate of the iſland of Corfou. Book II. its political ſtate under the Greeks. Book III. under the Romans. Book IV. under the Eaſtern empire. Book V. under the kings of Naples. Book VI. under the Venetians. Vol. II. book VII. under ditto, from the laſt ſiege by the Turks to the taking poſſeſſion of it by the French. Book VIII. treats of the iſlands of Paxo, Bucentro, and Perga, dependencies of Corfou. Book IX. of Preveſa, Venizza, and St. Maur. *Preveſa* is here clearly made out to be on the ſite of Auguſtus' city of Nicopolis, whoſe ruins ſtill cover a ſpace of 4 miles. Vol. III. book X. treats of Thiaqui, and the iſland of Cefalonia. Book XI. the iſles of Zante and the Strophades. Book XII. Cerigo and Cerigetto.

Theſe volumes contain much genuine information, though extended to conſiderable length by details of the antient and modern hiſtory of the ſeveral iſlands.

*** Neither of theſe works are yet tranſlated into Engliſh, but are here reviewed from the original French.

45. *Analyſis Fluxionum. Auctore* Gul. Hales, *D. D. Rectore de* Killiſandra, *& nuper* Trin. *Coll.* Dub. *Socio, ac Linguarum Orientalium Profeſſore.*

WE have here another ſpecimen (ſee our vol. LXIX. pp. 865, 1135) of that comprehenſive mind, maſter of all ſcience antient and modern, and bleſſed with the talent of applying and communicating it to and for the beſt of purpoſes. Dr. H. tells us that he publiſhed an "Analyſis of Equations" at his own expence in 1784, but that this was taken up by Baron Maſeres, to whom he inſcribes it in a terſe and claſſical dedication, who inſerted it among his *Scriptores Logarithmici*, and printed 250 ſeparate copies. The primary object is, to vindicate the Newtonian philoſophy from the abſurd reflections and miſrepreſentations of *ſoi-diſant*

diſant modern philoſophers, and to ſhew our great philoſopher's grateful acknowledgement of obligation to thoſe wh went before him, as well as to defend him from an ill-founded inſinuation of *Materialiſm* brought againſt him by Profeſſor Robiſon. Nor is leſs honour paid by Dr. H. to Maclaurin; and the uſeleſſneſs of philoſophy to the wretched D'Alembert expoſed. The ſecond part of this Analyſis is taken up with definitions. Subjoined are two appendixes, the firſt treating of the analyſis of the antient geometricians, whom Newton admired; the ſecond, of the vibratory æther, the mode of thinking, and the Supreme Being. The firſt of theſe theories was held by the antient philoſophers. The Doctor relates the effects of electrical fluid on himſelf in 1789, in a fever when his life was almoſt deſpaired of, ſimilar to thoſe which happened to Maclaurin when dying—flaſhes or ſparks of fire darting from the eyes. The Doctor aſcribed them, in his own caſe, to laudanum ineffectually given to compoſe him. Juſt when a paralytic affection ſeemed to threaten, he relieved himſelf by walking about, 6 or 7 hours a day for a week, till he promoted perſpiration, and a violent defluxion from the head completely relieved him, and reſtored him to better health than he ever before enjoyed. The exiſtence and ſupreme agency of God, as Creator, Preſerver, and Governor of all things, is proved from Scripture and the antient heathen writers; and ſo Newton, in his Opticks, p. 345: "Does it not appear, from *phænomena*, that there is a BEING *incorporeal, living, intelligent, omnipreſent*, who in infinite ſpace (as it were in *his ſenſory*) ſees the *things themſelves*, intimately and thoroughly perceives them, and comprehends them wholly by their immediate preſence to HIMSELF; of which the *images* only, carried through the organs of ſenſe into our *little ſenſoriums*, are there ſeen and beheld by that which in us perceives and thinks?" and, p. 379, "The *organs of ſenſe* are not for *enabling the ſoul to perceive* the ſpecies of things in its ſenſorium, but only for *conveying* them thither, and God has no need of ſuch organs, he being every where preſent to the things themſelves." The names of God, both in pagan and ſacred writers, expreſs his character; and the union of his ſon, the Logos, with him is happily illuſtrated from the claſſical writers.

46. *The Meteors.*

[A periodical work, publiſhed every fortnight through the Winter.]

THIS little volume challenges attention by its modeſty. The authors aſpire to "no extraordinary flights," but have certainly performed all that it was their apparent intention to do, and have afforded "a rational ſatisfaction and amuſement." The volume comprizes ſix numbers, which were publiſhed one in every fortnight, and the ſecond volume is now in a courſe of publication. All the paths of Parnaſſus have been ſo repeatedly tracked, that to arrive at much genuine novelty is not at preſent a very natural expectation, nor is it to be looked for in the Meteors; but we find many indications of humour, ſenſibility, and poetical ſpirit. The introductory dialogue, the verſes on Buonaparte, the addreſs to the corps de ballet (whom the intoxicated hero of France deſtined for an Egyptian ſacrifice), but, above all, the imitation of the German drama, afford abundant proofs that the Meteorologiſts are not incompetent to the taſk they have undertaken. There is much poetry in the ſketch intituled "Suicide," in which not a little uſe is made of arguments in Rouſſeau's celebrated letters; but, though the enormity is clearly condemned, yet we muſt withhold our approbation from that piece, as a vice of ſuch magnitude ſhould not, for a moment, be decorated in faſcinating colours. We extract, for the entertainment of our readers, an Ode to Innocence, not omitting to obſerve that there is a grammatical inaccuracy in the firſt line which cannot be excuſed by the looſeneſs, in ſuch particulars, of ſome of our moſt eminent poets:

"In bluſhing ſmiles the morn *has roſe*,
The zephyrs round her crowd;
And now the living landſcape glows,
And harmony is loud:
Sweet morn! enamour'd earth and ſky
Forget that thou muſt ſwiftly fly,
Nor thy departure dread;
When ev'ning's ſhades
O'erſpread the glades,
When other luſtres admiration prove,
And gliding vapours o'er the meadows move,
The dews ſhall weep thee dead.

"And not a charm which Nature gives
More than a fitful ſeaſon lives;
The beauteous lily's pearly white
Oft feels a rude and nipping blight;
In vain the crimſon roſe beſtows
An odour which no rival knows,

Of

Or laurels grace the brave:
If for the fair,
To deck her hair, [it blows
A flow'r he pluck'd; the ſtem on which
Bids buſy thought reflect, from earth it
Its roots are in the grave. [grows,

"The breathing Spring unveils her charms,
And weds in Summer's ſun-burnt arms,
Soon from his fierce and am'rous fire,
The ruſſet Autumn calls him ſire;
But look we to the parent ſource
Of all, 'tis Winter's ſturdy force,
To him their birth they owe;
Their number'd days
A while may blaze,
But yet again ſtern Winter's rule revives,
And all in vain the dying Autumn ſtrives,
The victor north winds blow.

"But Thou! the ſource of bliſs below,
Thou! who canſt vanquiſh pain and woe,
Thou! whoſe majeſtic, holy form
Shrinks not before the howling ſtorm,
Who ſmil'ſt upon the lightning's flight,
While Guilt lies panting through the night,
No Winters nip thy bloom;
Round thee be ſeen,
Eternal green, [feet,
Bright flow'rs ſhall ſpring beneath thy holy
In paths untrack'd by fear thou haſt to meet
THE DAY OF GENERAL DOOM."

47. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *For the Year* 1793. *Part I.*

THE only aſtronomical paper in this volume is, "On the Diſcovery of Four additional Satellites of the Georgium Sidus. The retrograde Motion of the old Satellites announced; and the Cauſe of their Diſappearance at certain Diſtances from the Planet explained. By William Herſchel, LL. D. F. R. S."—The Doctor, after having announced the retrograde motion of the two ſatellites of the Georgium Sidus formerly diſcovered, in which reſpect they differ from all the other celeſtial bodies whoſe movements, both annual and diurnal, have been hitherto aſcertained, proceeds to detail the obſervations, made at different times during the courſe of 15 years, by means of which he inveſtigated the exiſtence of four additional ſatellites belonging to this planet. The arrangement of the four new and the two old ſatellites is as follows:—Firſt ſatellite, the interior one of Jan. 18, 1790.—Second ſatellite, the neareſt old one of Jan. 11, 1787.—Third ſatellite, the intermediate one of March 26, 1794.—Fourth ſatellite, the fartheſt old one of Jan. 11, 1787.—Fifth ſatellite, the exterior one of Feb. 9, 1790.—Sixth ſatellite, the moſt diſtant one of Feb. 28, 1794.

"The 2d new or intermediate ſatellite is conſiderably ſmaller than the 1ſt and 2d old ſatellites. The two exterior, or 5th and 6th ſatellites, are the ſmalleſt of all; and muſt chiefly be looked for in their greateſt elongations."..... "The 2d ſatellite appears generally brighter than the 1ſt; but, as the former is uſually loſt farther from the planet than the latter, we may admit the firſt ſatellite to be rather brighter than the 2d."..... "The firſt of the new ſatellites will hardly ever be ſeen otherwiſe than about its greateſt elongations, but cannot be much inferior in brightneſs to the other two; and, if any more interior ſatellites ſhould exiſt, we ſhall probably not obtain a ſight of them, for the ſame reaſon that the inhabitants of the Georgian planet perhaps never can diſcover the exiſtence of our earth, Venus, and Mercury."

In this connexion Dr. H. accounts for the vaniſhing of the ſatellites, or their becoming inviſible at ſo great a diſtance as 18" or 20" from the planet itſelf. A denſe atmoſphere of the planet would account for the loſs of light, if it were not proved that the ſatellites are equally loſt, whether they be in the neareſt half of their orbits, or in that which is fartheſt from us:—but, as a ſatellite cannot be eclipſed by an atmoſphere that is behind it, a ſurmiſe of this kind is unfounded.

"Let us then (ſays Dr. H.) turn our view to light itſelf, and ſee whether certain affections between bright and very bright objects, contraſted with others that take place between faint and very faint ones, will not explain the phænomena of vaniſhing ſatellites.—The light of Jupiter or Saturn, for inſtance, on account of its brilliancy, is diffuſed almoſt equally over a ſpace of ſeveral minutes all around theſe planets. Their ſatellites alſo, having a great ſhare of brightneſs, and moving in a ſphere that is ſtrongly illuminated, cannot be much affected by their various diſtances from the planets. The caſe then is, that they have much light to loſe, and comparatively loſe but little. The Georgian planet, on the contrary, is very faint; and the influence of its feeble light cannot extend far with any degree of equality. This enables us to ſee the fainteſt objects, even when they are only a minute or two removed from it. The ſatellites of this planet are very nearly the dimmeſt objects that can be ſeen in the heavens; ſo that they cannot bear any conſiderable diminution of their light, by a contraſt with a more luminous object, without becoming inviſible. If then the ſphere of illumination

tion of our new planet be limited to 18″ or 20″, we may fully account for the loss of the satellites when they come within its reach; for they have very little light to lose, or lose it pretty suddenly.—This contrast, therefore, between the condition of the Georgian satellites and those of the brighter planets, seems to be sufficient to account for the phænomenon of their becoming invisible."

The precise periods of the additional satellites cannot be ascertained without a greater number of observations; but the author gives estimates as the most probable which can be formed by means of the *data* already determined. There are two other circumstances, relating to the Georgium Sidus, which the author's numerous and continued observations have enabled him to determine with accuracy and satisfaction. Having suspected that this planet was encompassed with one or more rings, resembling those of Saturn, he is now able to affirm, with confidence, that no such appendage exists. Many observations, with different instruments, ascertain the flattening of the poles of the Georgian planet; whence we may conclude, without hesitation, that it has also a rotation on its axis of a considerable degree of velocity.

"A new Method of computing the Value of a slowly-converging Series of which all the Terms are affirmative. By the Rev. John Hellins, F.R.S."

The Bakerian Lecture consists of "Experiments upon the Resistance of Bodies moving in Fluids. By the Rev. Samuel Vince, A.M. F.R.S."—Mr. V. considers the action of water at rest on a body moving in it, and then the action of water in motion on the body at rest. The result of his experiments in the former case, compared with the theory at different angles of inclination between the striking plane and the fluid, together with the corresponding powers of the sine of the angle to which the resistance is proportional, is exhibited in a table. From this table it appears that the resistance, which the theory supposes to vary as the cube of the sine, decreases from an angle of 90° in a less ratio than that, but not as any constant power of the sine, nor as any function of the sine and co-sine, which Mr. V. has yet discovered. Hence it follows that the actual resistance is always greater than that which is deduced from the theory, assuming the perpendicular resistance to be the same. In order to account for this difference, Mr. V. observes, that, in the theory, the whole of that part of the force which, after resolution, acts in a direction parallel to the plane, is neglected; whereas his experiments shew that part of this force acts on the plane. Besides, the resistance of the fluid which escapes from the plane into the surrounding fluid may probably tend to increase the *actual* resistance above that which the theory gives. In the circumstances here recited, the former was found to exceed the latter nearly in the proportion of 3 to 2.—Mr. V. is not unapprised that the result of numerous and accurate experiments, made by D'Alembert, Condorcet, and Bossut, very nearly coincided with the theory, as far as the absolute quantity of the perpendicular resistance is concerned:—but he observes that, in his experiments, the planes were immersed at some depth in the fluid; whereas, in theirs, the bodies floated on the surface; and he supposes that, at the surface of the fluid, the fluid from the end of the body may escape more easily than when the body is immersed below the surface. He acknowledges, however, that this hypothesis does not afford a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.—Mr. Vince next proceeds to examine the resistance of bodies in fluids. For this purpose he made use of semi-globes, and also of cylinders; and he infers, from calculations founded on his experiments, that the *actual* resistance of a globe is to the resistance according to the theory in the ratio of 4 to 3.—The second object of the author's investigation, in this paper, is the action of a fluid in motion on a body at rest. After a description of the apparatus with which his experiments were made, he subjoins a table, which shews the effect of a perpendicular force at every tenth degree of inclination from 10 to 90, both by experiment and by theory. It appears from this table, "that the resistance varies as the sine of the angle at which the fluid strikes the plane: the difference between the theory and experiment being only such as may be supposed to arise from the want of accuracy, to which the experiments must necessarily be subject." Hence he deduced the proportion between the whole perpendicular resistance by experiment compared with that by theory; and he found that the latter is to the former as 614 to 900.

900. He then examines what this resistance is, compared with the resistance of a plane moving in a fluid; and, from the *data* already assigned, he concludes that the resistance of a fluid in motion on a plane at rest is to the resistance of the same plane, moving with the same velocity in a fluid at rest, nearly as 6 to 5. Hence it will follow that "the resistance of the planes, moving in the fluid with the velocity here given, is diminished about one-fifth part of the whole, by the pressure behind the body; but, with different velocities, this diminution must increase as the velocity increases."—Having established that part of the force which acts in a direction *perpendicular* to the plane, Mr. Vince proceeds to enquire what part of the whole force, which acts *parallel* to the plane, is effective. The result of a variety of experiments at different angles of inclination is particularly noted; for which we must refer to his own account. While the water flowed perpendicularly against the plane of the apparatus at different depths, the resistances were always found to be proportional to the depths, and, consequently, proportional to the square of the velocity; as is also the case when the body moves in the fluid.

"An Enquiry concerning the Source of the Heat which is excited by Friction. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. M. R. I. A."—While this ingenious author was engaged in superintending the boring of cannon in the workshops of the military arsenal at Munich, his attention was attracted by the very considerable degree of heat which a brass gun acquires, in a short time, in being bored; and by the still more intense heat (much greater than that of boiling water) of the metallic chips separated from it by the borer.

"*Whence comes* the heat actually produced in the mechanical operation above-mentioned? Is it furnished by the metallic chips which are separated by the borer from the solid mass of metal? If this were the case, then, according to the modern doctrines of latent heat and of caloric, the *capacity for heat* of the parts of the metal, so reduced to chips, ought not only to be changed, but the change undergone by them should be sufficiently great to account for *all* the heat produced. But no such change had taken place; for I found, upon taking equal quantities, by weight, of these chips, and of thin slips of the same block of metal separated by means of a fine saw, and putting them at the same temperature (that of boiling water) into equal quantities of cold water (that is to say, at the temperature of 59½° F.) the portion of water into which the chips were put was not, to all appearance, heated either less or more than the other portion in which the slips of metal were put."

From this experiment, which was several times repeated, and which afforded nearly the same results, the author infers that the heat produced could not possibly have been furnished at the expence of the latent heat of the metallic chips. These trials were merely introductory to other experiments on a larger scale, and with an apparatus which his situation gave him an opportunity of constructing, and of adapting to the object of his enquiries. It is here described, and illustrated by figures.—The first experiment was made with a view of ascertaining "how much heat was actually generated by friction, when, a blunt steel borer being so forcibly shoved (by means of a strong screw) against the bottom of the bore of the cylinder [of the machine in use], that the pressure against it was equal to the weight of about 10,000 lb. Avoirdupois, the cylinder was turned round on its axis (by the force of horses) at the rate of about 32 times in a minute." The metallic dust, or scaly matter, which was detached from the bottom of the cylinder by the borer in this experiment, was found to weigh 837 grains Troy.

"Is it possible that the very considerable quantity of heat that was produced in this experiment (a quantity which actually raised the temperature of above 113 lbs. of gun-metal at least 70 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which, of course, would have been capable of melting 6½ lbs. of ice, or of causing near 5 lbs. of ice-cold water to boil) could have been furnished by so inconsiderable a quantity of metallic dust? And this merely in consequence of *a change* of its capacity for heat? As the weight of this dust (837 grains Troy) amounted to no more than $\frac{1}{9\frac{1}{2}}$th part of that of the cylinder, it must have lost no less than 948 degrees of heat, to have been able to have raised the temperature of the cylinder 1 degree; and, consequently, it must have given off 66,360 degrees of heat to have produced the effects which were actually found to have been produced in the experiment."

This supposition is altogether improbable, and is contrary to other decisive experiments; which ascertain the fact that the capacity for heat of the metal, of

of which great guns are caſt, *is not ſenſibly changed* by being reduced to the form of metallic chips, in the operation of boring cannon. Beſides, ſuch change could only be *ſuperficial*; and therefore, if the heat were produced by it, the cylinder would, by degrees, be *exhauſted*?—but, in repeating the experiment ſeveral times, not the ſmalleſt ſign of exhauſtion in the metal could be diſcovered, notwithſtanding the large quantities of heat that were actually given off.—As the heat generated or *excited* in theſe experiments was not furniſhed *at the expence of the latent heat* or *combined caloric* of the metal, the Count purſued his enquiries, in order to determine whether the air did or did not contribute any thing to the generation of it. He found that this was not the caſe; becauſe the quantity of heat generated was not ſenſibly diminiſhed when the free acceſs of the air was prevented. By the reſult of another experiment it appeared that the generation of the heat was neither prevented nor retarded by keeping the apparatus immerſed in water. This experiment exhibited ſome very ſtriking phænomena. The cylinder of the machine, which revolved at the rate of about 32 times in a minute, ſoon generated ſo much heat as to make the water that ſurrounded it ſenſibly warm. In one hour its temperature was raiſed not leſs than 47 degrees, ſo that it was 107° of Fahrenheit's ſcale. In half an hour more it was 142°; at the end of two hours it was raiſed to 178°; at 2 hours 30 minutes it was 200°; and at 2 hours 30 minutes the water actually boiled. "It would be difficult (ſays the Count) to deſcribe the ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment expreſſed in the countenances of the bye-ſtanders on ſeeing ſo large a quantity of cold water (*i. e.* 2½ wine-gallons) heated, and actually made to boil, without any fire!" The event, however, he acknowledges (and in doing ſo precludes every remark), could not be juſtly conſidered as ſurpriſing. By computations which are here recited it appears that the quantity of heat, produced equably by the friction of the blunt ſteel borer againſt the bottom of the hollow metallic cylinder in the preceding experiment, was *greater* than that produced equably in the combuſtion of *nine wax candles*, each ⅞ of an inch in diameter, all burning at the ſame time with clear bright flames. Theſe computations alſo ſhew "how large a quantity of heat might be produced, by proper mechanical contrivance, merely by the ſtrength of a horſe, without either fire, light, combuſtion, or chemical decompoſition; and, in a caſe of neceſſity, the heat thus produced might be uſed in cooking victuals."—"What is heat? Is there any ſuch thing as an *igneous fluid*? Is there any thing that can with propriety be called *caloric*?" The heat produced, in the author's experiments, by the friction of two metallic ſurfaces, was not furniſhed by ſmall particles of metal, detached from the larger ſolid maſſes on their being rubbed together. It was not ſupplied by the air, becauſe the machinery in three experiments was kept under water, and the acceſs of atmoſpherical air completely prevented. It was not furniſhed by the water which ſurrounded the machinery, becauſe this water was continually *receiving* heat from the machinery, and could not, at the ſame time, be *giving to*, and *receiving heat from*, the ſame body; and becauſe there was no chemical decompoſition of any part of this water. After having examined ſome other ſuppoſitions with regard to the poſſible origin of this heat, and obſerved that the ſource of it appeared evidently to be inexhauſtible, the author adds, that "any thing which any *inſulated* body, or ſyſtem of bodies, can continue to furniſh *without limitation*, cannot poſſibly be a *material ſubſtance*; and it appears to me to be extremely difficult, if not quite impoſſible, to form any diſtinct idea of any thing capable of being excited and communicated, in the manner the heat was excited and communicated in theſe experiments, except it be MOTION."

"Account of ſome Endeavours to aſcertain a Standard of Weight and Meaſure. By Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart. F. R. S."—A pendulum has been propoſed as a very convenient inſtrument for this purpoſe; but many difficulties occurred in determining the actual centre of motion and of oſcillation. In order to avoid theſe, Sir George, ſo long ago as the year 1780, conceived the idea of "a pendulum with a moveable centre of ſuſpenſion, capable of ſuch adjuſtments as to be made to vibrate any number of times in a given interval; and, by compariſon of the *differences* of the vibrations with the *difference* of the lengths of the pendulum (which difference alone might be

be the ſtandard meaſure), to determine its poſitive length, if that ſhould be thought preferable, under any given circumſtances." While he was deliberating how ſuch a pendulum might be connected with a piece of mechaniſm, ſo as to number the vibrations without affecting them, he learnt that Mr. Whitehurſt had accompliſhed the object. He therefore directed his ſubſequent attention towards verifying and completing the experiments of that ingenious philoſopher; and, with this view, he procured an excellent apparatus adopted to his purpoſe. Beſides the machine with which Mr. Whitehurſt had made his obſervations (of which he obtained a temporary uſe), his other inſtruments were a beam-compaſs, or divided ſcale, made by Mr. Troughton, and furniſhed with microſcopes and micrometer, for the moſt exact obſervations of longitudinal meaſure, and alſo a very nice beam or hydroſtatic balance, ſenſible with the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain, when loaded with 6lbs. Troy at each end; an admirable time-keeper conſtructed by Mr. Arnold; a ſolid cube of braſs, whoſe ſides were 5 inches, a cylinder of the ſame metal, 4 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, and a ſphere of braſs, 6 inches in diameter. The ſeveral parts of his apparatus are deſcribed, with the aſſiſtance of figures. Sir George began his application of them with aſcertaining the difference of the length of Mr. Whitehurſt's pendulums, vibrating 42 and 84 times in a minute, by Mr. Troughton's divided ſcale. He then inveſtigated the weight of a cubic inch of diſtilled water, in a known ſtate of the atmoſphere. His next object was, to determine the proportion of theſe weights and meaſures to thoſe that have been uſually conſidered as the ſtandard of this kingdom. The chief authoritative ſtandards of longitudinal meaſure are thoſe preſerved in the Exchequer, in the Houſe of Commons, at the Royal Society, and in the Tower. Of theſe ſeveral ſtandards the author has given a very particular account. He obſerves, that the firſt alone bear legal authority, and have been in uſe for more than 200 years; the laſt are conſidered as a copy of them. The two others are of modern date, and bear no ſtatuteable authority; but, as they were made by Mr. G. Graham and Mr. J. Bird, artiſts of acknowledged reputation, they are held in high reſpect. The mean length of Mr. Graham's ſtandard made in 1742, compared with the ſcale divided by Mr. Troughton, was found to be 35,9973 inches. The ſtandard of Mr. Bird, made in 1758, compared with Mr. Troughton's diviſions, was =36,00023 inches, the thermometer being at 64°. From a table exhibiting a comparative view of the Exchequer ſtandard of 1588 and of Mr. Troughton's ſcale it appears, "that the ancient ſtandards of the realm differ very little from thoſe that have been made by Mr. Bird or Mr. Troughton, and, conſequently, even in a finance view (if one might look ſo far forward), nothing need be apprehended, of loſs in the cuſtoms or exciſe duties, by the adoption of the latter."—The author proceeds to ſhew the proportion of the weights which he uſed, compared with the ſtandards that were made by Mr. Harris, aſſay-maſter of the Mint, under the orders of the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1758. The mean weight of the Troy pound, which was the ſtandard adopted by Mr. Harris, appeared to be 5763,715 grains by Mr. Troughton's weights, the barometer being at 29,72 inches and thermometer 67°; and the mean weight of the 2 lb. Troy, the thermometer being 68°, was 11527,70 grains, and 1lb. =5763,85 grains; conſequently, the mean weight of 1lb. is deduced from all the trials to be 5763,78 grains: ſo that Mr. Troughton's weights are too light by 1 in 1523,92 grains. On the whole, our author concludes that the difference of the length of two pendulums, ſuch as Mr. Whitehurſt uſed, vibrating 42 and 84 times in a minute of mean time, in the latitude of London, at 113 feet above the level of the ſea, in the temperature of 60°, and the barometer being at 30 inches, is =59,89358 inches of the parliamentary ſtandard; whence all the meaſures of ſuperficies and capacity are deducible. He has alſo determined that, agreeably to the ſame ſcale of inches, a cubic inch of pure diſtilled water, when the barometer is 29,74 inches, and the thermometer is at 66°, weighs 252,587 grains by Mr. Troughton's weights: or, on account of the correction above ſtated to be neceſſary of 1 in 1523,92 grains, 252,422 parliamentary grains; whence all the other weights may be derived. The three objects which the author has accompliſhed, by the elaborate inveſtigation contained

contained in this paper, are briefly as follow:

"First, an invariable, and at all times communicable, measure of Mr. Bird's scale of length, now preserved in the House of Commons; which is the same, or agrees within an insensible quantity, with the antient standards of the realm. Secondly, A standard weight of the same character, with reference to Mr. Harris's Troy pound. Thirdly, Besides the quality of their being invariable (without detection), and at all times communicable, these standards will have the additional property of introducing the least possible deviation from antient practice, or inconvenience in modern use."

Sir George closes this curious and elaborate paper of 50 pages with a table exhibiting the prices of various necessaries of life, together with that of day-labour, in sterling money, and also in decimals, at different periods, from the Conquest to the present time, derived from respectable authorities; with the depreciation of the value of money inferred from them: to which is added, the mean appreciation of money, according to a series of intervals of 50 years, for the first 600 years, and during the present century, at shorter periods, deduced by interpolation. This table is the result of judgement and labour, and contains, in a small compass, much curious and interesting information.—In an appendix we have an account of three other scales, divided into inches or equal parts, and executed by the late Mr. Bird; one was the property of Gen. Roy, the second belonged to Mr. Harris of the Tower, and is now in the possession of Alexander Aubert, Esq.; and the third was presented by Mr. Bird's executors to the Royal Society. These are compared with Mr. Troughton's scale. We have also an examination of the standard-rod of Henry VII. constructed about the year 1490, and a comparative view of the lengths of eight several standards and scales, reduced to one and the same measure, viz. that of Mr. Troughton.

"Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, for the Year 1796, by Thomas Barker, Esq.;" and the "Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society for 1797."

"Observations on the Foramina Thebesii of the Heart. By Mr. John Abernethy, F. R. S."—By adverting to the circumstances under which the principal coronary vein terminates in the right auricle of the heart, we shall readily perceive that the flow of blood through that vessel must be occasionally impeded; and that the difficulty will be much increased when the right side of the heart is more than ordinarily distended, in consequence of any obstruction to the pulmonary circulation. Such an obstruction, by distending the right side of the heart, and hindering the circulation in its nutrient vessels, must probably produce disease in it, if it were not prevented by that structure of the animal œconomy which the author explains in this paper.—In the sequel of this paper the author explains another circumstance relating to the animal œconomy, which serves to prevent diseases of the heart that would otherwise inevitably succeed obstruction in the pulmonary vessels. In subjects who had been afflicted with pulmonary consumption for some time previous to their disease, the *foramen ovale* was found to be open; and, in several instances, the aperture was sufficiently large to admit the passage of a finger.

"As the *septum auricularum* is almost constantly perfect in subjects whose lungs are healthy (says Mr. A.), I cannot but conclude that the renewal of the *foramen ovale* is the effect of disease; nor will the opinion appear, on reflection, improbable; for the opening becomes closed by the membranous fold growing from one edge of it, till it overleaps the other, and their smooth surfaces, being kept in close contact, by the pressure of the blood in the left auricle, they gradually grow together. But, should there be a deficiency of blood in the left auricle, and a redundance in the right, the pressure of the latter on this membranous partition will so stretch and irritate the uniting medium as to occasion its removal; and thus a renewal of the communication between the auricles will again take place."

Hence the author concludes "that, in those men, or animals, who are accustomed to remain long under water, this opening will be either maintained or renewed;" but the continuance of life does not depend on this circumstance alone; for, if the blood be not oxygenated in the lungs, it is not fit for supporting the animal powers. Mr. Abernethy justly controverts the truth of an experiment related by Buffon; who says that he caused a bitch to bring forth her puppies under warm water, and then suddenly removed them into warm milk, in which state he kept them for more than half an hour, and then took them out alive; and that the

ſubmerſion was repeated without injury. Queſtioning the truth of the fact, Mr. Abernethy immerſed a puppy, ſoon after its birth, under water of the animal temperature. In 60 ſeconds the animal loſt all power of ſupporting itſelf, and would ſhortly have periſhed if it had not been removed into the air. The experiment was repeated, but the animal could not maintain its exiſtence by the circulation of unoxygenated blood. "Animals, accuſtomed to remain long under water, probably firſt fill their lungs with air, which may, in a partial manner, oxygenate their blood during their ſubmerſion. The true ſtatement of this ſubject may probably be, that the circulation of venous blood will deſtroy moſt animals in a very ſhort ſpace of time; but that cuſtom may enable others to endure it, with very little change, for a longer period."

"Experiments and Obſervations, tending to ſhew the Compoſition and Properties of Urinary Concretions. By George Pearſon, M. D. F.R.S."—A brief hiſtorical account of the progreſs of diſcoveries in this part of ſcience ſhews that the experiments hitherto made rather afford indications of what remains to be done than demonſtrations of the nature of animal concretions. The ſubſtance to which Dr. P's obſervations principally relate is that which he finds, by his experiments, to be very generally a conſtituent of both urinary and arthritic concretions. "It is a ſubſtance obtained by diſſolving it out of theſe concretions, by lye of cauſtic fixed alkali, and precipitating it from the ſolution by acids. In this way Scheele ſeparated this matter; but he did not conſider its importance, nor, of courſe, at all inveſtigate its properties." Without detailing any of the numerous experiments here recited, we ſhall give an abſtract of the principal concluſions which he deduced from them.

"It appears that at leaſt one half of the matter of the urinary concretions ſubjected to the above experiments united to cauſtic ſoda, and was precipitated from it by acids. This precipitate does not indicate acidity to the moſt delicate teſte; and, as it is inodorous, taſteleſs, ſcarcely ſoluble in cold water, does not unite to the alkali of carbonate, of potaſh, of ſoda, or of ammoniac, nor to oxide of mercury, nor to the lime of lime-water, nor decompound ſoap, or pruſſiate of iron, and, as its combination with cauſtic ſoda reſembles ſoap, more than any double ſalt known to conſiſt of an acid and alkali, this precipitate does not belong to the genus *acids*. As this precipitate could not be ſublimed, without being decompounded, like animal matter, and alſo for the reaſons mentioned in the laſt paragraph, it cannot be the ſame thing as the *acid ſublimate* of Scheele, or the ſuccinic acid. As it does not appear to be putreſcible, nor form a viſcid ſolution with water, it cannot be referred to the *animal mucilages*. On account of its manner of burning in the air, under the blow-pipe, and its yielding, on expoſure to fire in cloſe veſſels, the diſtinguiſhing products of animal matter (eſpecially ammoniac and pruſſic acid), as well as on account of its affording a ſoap-like matter with cauſtic ſoda, this precipitate may be conſidered as a ſpecies of animal matter; and, from its compoſition being analogous to that of the ſubſtances called, in the new ſyſtem of chemiſtry, *animal oxides*, it belongs to that genus. Its peculiar and ſpecific diſtinguiſhing properties are, *imputreſcibility, facility of cryſtallization, inſolubility in cold water*, and, that moſt remarkable property of all others, *producing a pink or red matter, on evaporation of its ſolution in nitric acid.*"

In his fruitleſs endeavours to acidify this animal oxide the author made a diſcovery of the change of the moſt common baſis of urinary concretions (the animal oxide) into ammoniac and carbonic acid, by the oxygen of the above acids; which diſcovery is curious and important, as it enables us to interpret many phænomena in a variety of caſes beſides the preſent. The 300 grains of urinary concretions, examined by the Doctor, appeared to contain 175 grains of peculiar animal oxide, 96 grains of phoſphate of lime, and 29 grains of ammoniac (and moſt probably phoſphoric acid united to the ammoniac) water, and common mucilage of urine.—From other experiments related by Dr. Pearſon, which were made in order to obtain the acid ſublimate of Scheele, or lithic acid of the new ſyſtem of chemiſtry, he infers that there is a wide difference between this acid ſublimate and the animal oxide. Accordingly, he gives to it the name, not of the *lubic oxide* (agreeably to the principles of the new chemical nomenclature), but that of *ouric* or *uric oxide*; which he conceives to be more perfectly appropriate.—For other experiments on the urinary concretions of a dog, horſe, and rabbit, we muſt refer to the paper; and we ſhall conclude with obſerving, that the author has not found the

the uric oxide in the urinary concretions of any phytivorous animal.

"An Analyſis of the earthy Subſtance from New South Wales, called Sydneia, or Terra Auſtralis. By Cha. Hatchett, Eſq. F. R. S."—In conſequence of the experiments of the late Mr. Wedgwood and others, this ſubſtance has been conſidered as a primitive earth, and has been arranged as a diſtinct genus in all the ſyſtematical works in mineralogy. M. Klaproth, however, in a memoir on this ſubject, gives his opinion that the exiſtence of this primitive earth may be much doubted; and he apprehends that ſiliceous earth, alumine, and iron, are the only ingredients of which it conſiſts. Mr. Hatchett infers, from the experiments recited in this paper, that it is compoſed of ſiliceous earth, alumine, oxide of iron, and black lead or graphite; and he does not heſitate to aſſert that it does not contain any primitive earth, nor any ſubſtance poſſeſſing the properties aſcribed to it; and, conſequently, that the Sydneian genus, in future, muſt be omitted in the mineral ſyſtem. Mr. H. imagines that Mr. Wedgwood was led into an erroneous opinion of ſome of its properties by analyſing it with impure acids.

(PART II. *in our next.*)

48. *Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year* 1800. *By* John Bowles, *Eſq.*

HOWEVER ſimilar the purſuits of the projectors and the conductors of wars may, in many reſpects, be ſuppoſed to be, there is this difference between actual ſoldiers and political combatants, that, as the former, on the approach of Winter, quit the field, it is in that ſeaſon more eſpecially when the latter uſually open the campaign; and it may be farther obſerved, that if (to carry on the compariſon) no armies have ever better entitled themſelves to reſpite and repoſe than thoſe who, in aweful ſtillneſs, are now meditating, once more, to return to embattled plains; ſo there never was a time when the world either more wanted, or more wiſhed for, the cool thoughts and the ſage *reflections* of thoſe whom long habit ſeems to have trained, like ſoldiers, to be ſedate and ſteady in the midſt of danger. Yet, this year, whatever was the cauſe, there has appeared to be a ſtriking ſcarcity of political pamphlets. In ſuch a conjuncture we perſuade ourſelves we ſhould but echo the general ſentiment were we to deſcribe the unuſual joy we felt on ſeeing a pilot of ſuch tried and acknowledged ſkill as Mr Bowles ſtep forth, once more, to direct and guide the veſſel of the ſtate through the dangers that ſurround her.

Whether theſe dangers were ſo great as actually to have ſtunned and appalled us, or whether the Nation, wearied out with proſecuting, year after year, a war of which there were always fair grounds to hope every year would be the laſt, was almoſt prepared to place as little reliance on the ableſt councils as they had juſt ſeen was to be placed on the beſt-concerted military projects, conducted by the ableſt commanders, we preſume not to ſay; but the fact is certain, that, critical and intereſting as the period was, the preſent Winter opened with ſo few political publications of any weight and character, that the circumſtance might have been thought extraordinary had it happened even in a time of peace. At length Mr. Bowles, who, we believe, began his political career with this war, and who, we hope, will not ſtop till he has fairly ſeen us through it, was announced as preparing to give us, once more, both important information and much uſeful advice. In both theſe reſpects we expected much, and we have not been diſappointed.

Well acquainted as our readers in general muſt needs be with the ſoundneſs of this gentleman's principles in general, as well as with the juſt and accurate ideas which he early formed of the preſent unparalleled war, and the conſiſtent ſteadineſs with which he has all along maintained them; with his plain, forcible, and convincing manner of arguing, and convincing, chiefly, becauſe it is ingenuous and void of all ſophiſtry, and, like his ſtyle animated and eloquent, but never florid or declamatory; all that ſeems neceſſary for us to ſay, as to the character and merit of his preſent pamphlet, is, that it is not inferior to any of his former publications; yet, if ſuperior to them, as many we know have thought it is, we can think it ſo only becauſe it probably is ſomewhat more intereſting.

The immediate object of this ſeaſonable publication is, after taking a full and comprehenſive view of the preſent *political ſtate of ſociety*, which in ſuch

as

as to render it more than ordinarily difficult for any man to give a confident opinion whether the French Republick will or will not finally prevail; to conſider, firſt, what will be the probable conſequence to Europe and the world if it ſhould prevail; and, next, if it ſhould fail. The anſwer to the latter ſuppoſition is brief:

"If the allied Powers ſhould triumph, the worſt that can happen will be the downfall of a Republick which has produced only miſery, carnage, and deſolation—a termination of the diſaſtrous experiment of the ſyſtem of Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man—and a continuance of the exiſting Eſtabliſhments, and of the antient Inſtitutions of Society; under which, with all their defects, mankind have arrived at a high degree of perfection in all the improvements of cultivated life; and which, with all their abuſes, have for their undoubted objects the harmony of ſtates, the ſecurity and independence of nations, the protection of property, the promotion of virtue, the prevention of injury, the redreſs of wrong, and the quiet and good order of ſociety." (p. 3.)

"Suppoſing the French Republick to triumph over her opponents, there are ample grounds to enable us to judge of the conſequences which would attend ſuch a reſult of the conflict. The whole face of Civil Society would be changed; every eſtabliſhed Government and every ſubſiſting Inſtitution would be ſubverted; all the laws, treaties, uſages, and habits, which regulate the intercourſe of mankind, in all their various relations, would be ſuperſeded; all the ties, political, civil, and moral, which bind together the human race in their infinitely-diverſified connexions, would be torn aſunder; nay, in regard to all influence upon the minds and actions of men, their firſt, their laſt, their moſt ſacred tie, that which ſubjects them to their Maker in a ſtate of unceaſing dependence and aweful reſponſibility, would be diſſolved; and, in ſhort, the ſyſtem of Anarchy, Vice, and Impiety, which has been introduced into France, would be ſpread univerſally, and the whole world ſubjected to her oppreſſive and mercileſs dominion." (p. 3; ſee alſo pp. 8, 9.)

Theſe ſtrong aſſertions are abundantly proved and illuſtrated by a brief recapitulation of the incalculable miſchiefs already produced, not only in France, but in the reſt of the world, by the demon of French Liberty. See its effects in the Auſtrian Netherlands, p. 13; in the United Provinces, p. 14; in Savoy, the country of Nice, and Piedmont, p. 19; in Rome, &c. pp. 44, 46; in the United States of North America, pp. 49 and 56; in Switzerland, p. 62; and in the Ottoman Porte, p. 81.

The obvious inference from this review of what has already occurred is, that, contemplated either in theory or practice, all that is to be expected from the final ſucceſs of this tremendous Uſurpation is, a repetition of ſimilar inſults and injuries; and that "neither religion, laws, government, perſons, nor property, can, in any country, be ſafe ſo long as this their irreconcileable foe, the French Republick, continues to exiſt." (p. 106.)

In p. 101—109 a melancholy contraſt is exhibited of what ſhould have been, and what has been, the conduct of the coaleſced Powers; and it appears but too clearly that, had the principles and the proceedings of the Confederacy been ſuch as they ought to have been, the monſter would long ago have been cruſhed, and Europe now bleſſed with peace.

In p. 141 the Republick (if, without a perverſion of language, a Republick it may be called) is deſcribed as being "fundamentally ſo conſtituted that ſhe cannot exiſt without foreign conqueſt, plunder, and revolution; and this fundamental principle of her natural conſtitution has ſurvived all the artificial conſtitutions ſhe has adopted."

"To ſuch a Republick the very terms of negociation and treaty are inapplicable. It is an abuſe of words to employ them. They cannot, in ſuch a caſe, produce their effect; they cannot lead to peace. If, in conſequence of any diplomatic convention with ſuch a Republick, armies could be diſbanded, and fleets laid up in ordinary; if, for a moment, the expences and burthens of war could be ſuſpended (and no one pretends to ſay that this could be *ſafely* done), ſtill the war would *ſubſtantially* continue. For, that Republick is in a ſtate of unceaſing conſpiracy and warfare againſt all Europe, and againſt all Society; and the forms of peace would only enable her to purſue her deſtructive plans with greater advantage than the more guarded ſtate of open hoſtility. It is a fallacy to ſay that Pruſſia is at peace with France. Even her territories are not protected by the treaty into which ſhe has entered, but by the allied armies, which engage the whole attention of France; and, even while ſhe ſeems to reſpire from the fatigues of war, the Republick, her good friend and ally, is fighting, and conſpiring, and intriguing, for the ſubverſion of every Government, and, therefore, in effect, of the Pruſſian Government—for the plunder, the ſubjugation, the deſolation, of every State, and, conſequently,

consequently, of the States of his Pruſſian Majeſty. Such a peace is the repoſe of a man who, while half the town in which he lives is in flames, determines to wait quietly at home when he ſhould be aſſiſting his neighbours to extinguiſh the conflagration."

The reſult of the whole is, an earneſt recommendation of the wiſe, grand, dignified, and honourable ſyſtem which his Ruſſian Majeſty has pledged himſelf never to abandon.

"That ſyſtem is the only one which is calculated for ſucceſs in a war with the French Republick; and, indeed, the only one by which a league againſt that Republick can long be holden together. An alliance formed upon any other principles, however it may flouriſh for a time, contains within itſelf the ſeeds of its own deſtruction. Its feeble texture could endure neither the rays of proſperity, nor the rude blaſts of adverſity. No league can be the guardian and preſerver of Europe but one, the members of which ſhall engage 'to 'reſtore Royalty in France, without admitting any partition of that country; to deſtroy the common enemy as ſpeedily as poſſible, and to found upon his ruins permanent proſperity for themſelves and for poſterity:' one, in ſhort, which ſhall be animated by a determined purpoſe, 'not to ſheathe the ſword till it ſhall have produced the downfall of the monſter which threatens to cruſh all legitimate authority.' (p. 115.)

Thoſe of our readers who, like ourſelves, have heartily approved of the vote of Parliament for continuing the war with vigour, will read this pamphlet with a particular intereſt; as it not only confirms all their own preconceived opinions on the ſubject, but ſuggeſts the faireſt grounds of hope that, under Providence, they will in due time be crowned with ſucceſs.

49. *Addreſs to the Town Council of* Edinburgh, *by* Thomas Smith, *Eſq. one of the preſent old Bailies, delivered in his Place at the Council-table, on* Friday, September 27, 1799, *at chooſing the Lotts for new Magiſtrates; containing ſome Account of the City's Affairs, its Debt, Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

50. *Reply, by Mr.* Smith, *to the Anſwer of the Town Council to his Addreſs containing an Account of the City's Receipt and Expenditure for a Period of Ten Years, and other intereſting Information on the Subject of its Affairs.* 1799.

WE learn from theſe two pamphlets, which are but juſt come to our hands, and the anſwer to the firſt we have never ſeen, that the affairs of the city of Edinburgh are in ſuch an embarraſſed ſtate, that, like a ſhip in diſtreſs, there is no alternative between her being ſunk or brought into port.

51. *A Sermon, preached in* Lambeth *Chapel, at the Conſecration of the Right Reverend* John Randolph, *D. D. Lord Biſhop of* Oxford, *on* Sunday, September 1, 1799. *By the Rev.* Thomas Lambard, *M. A. Rector of* Aſh, Kent, *late Student of* Chriſt-church. *Publiſhed by Command of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

FROM Eph. iv. 3. the preacher takes occaſion to eſtabliſh religious as well as civil Union; and deduces Epiſcopacy, or the different orders in the Church, by regular gradation from the Apoſtolic times.

52. *A Warning againſt Schiſm. A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-church of* St. Mary, Shrewſbury, *before Two Friendly Societies,* May 29, 1799. *By* J. B. Blakeway, *Miniſter of the ſaid Pariſh.*

A BRIEF but good defence of the Church of England. Text, 1 Pet. v. 8.

53. *A Letter to the Hon.* Thomas Erſkine, *on the Subject of foreſtalling Hops, including a Plan for the Reduction of the Price of Corn, Porter, &c.; with an Expoſition of the fraudulent Practices of the Planters; earneſtly recommended to the Conſideration of* Samuel Ferrand Waddington, *Eſq.*

IF there is any attempt at wit in this ſhort letter it is too ſuperfluous to be worth attending to, or too deep to be eaſily found.

54. *The Cauſe and Cure of the Dearneſs of Proviſions, &c.; humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Inhabitants of* Great Britain. *By* E. V.

MR. VARDY (of Market Harborough) pleads for increaſed incloſures and ſmall farms, as eſſential to plenty.

55. *Curſory Remarks on Bread and Coals.*

THIS writer recommends to *Government to take the poor's rates into their own hands,* together *with the carrying of the coal-trade,* and contract for ſhipping for that purpoſe, committing the conduct and execution of the buſineſs to the able management of the tranſport-ſervice. But, as all the exertions of Government could not procure a ſufficient ſupply of wheat, general and individual œconomy in the conſumption of it is recommended. Parliament has, in this latter inſtance, taken up this writer's ideas, and much

good

good has already resulted from it. It remains only that methodists and malcontents should not frustrate the best intentions by ill-timed and aggravated miscalculations.

56. *A Proposal for supplying* London *with Bread, at an uniform Price, from one Year to another, according to an annual Assize, by a Plan that may be applied to every Corporation in the Kingdom; would give Encouragement to Agriculture; and would prevent an extravagant Rise of Prices in Case of future scanty Harvests.*

THE substance of this proposal is, the "annual registration, over all the kingdom, of all the acres sown with wheat, barley, and oats" (p. 16); the establishment of granaries, to be stored with a whole year's supply in the course of eight years; and, in order to this, "an addition of one eighth to the number of acres under the plough" (p. 12); and "a parliamentary encouragement to the farmer to produce this additional eighth, by a public bounty" (p. 13).

The author then considers "the capital that would be required to furnish London with one year's supply of wheat,—who would be the capitalists, or proprietors of that supply,—what profits they ought to receive on their capital,—and how those profits would arise." (p. 18). The capital required for building granaries and supplying *London* is 2,120.000l. Next, it is shewn how much London taxes itself annually for *diversion*; namely, Drury-lane and Covent-garden, 150,000l.; Opera-house, 37,000l.; Little theatre in the Hay-market, 10,000l.; Public concerts, 10,000l.; Ranelagh, 6000l.; Astley's, 6000l.; the Circus, 6000l. Total, 245,000l. If this be a right estimate, and the author thinks it a very *low* one, *our* inference is, that we have an abundant resource in the ability to supply this and other corresponding expences, with which to defend our property from Gallic fraternity and confiscation. Though the calculations for building and filling granaries are here restricted to London, yet they may easily be extended to the whole kingdom (p. 24); and "the reasoning applies equally to every large city, to every town, and to every parish, throughout Great Britain and Ireland." (p. 24.) Britain would require a capital of 17,000,000l.

Excepting, particularly, the scheme of *a bounty* for raising corn, this tract seems to contain some good suggestions; and therefore we recommend it to the attention of those who *speculate* in political œconomy.

57. *An Address delivered to the Committees of the several Parishes of* St. Peter and Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Lyncomb and Widcomb, *and* Bathwick, *met to deliberate on the Propriety of incorporating for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, by the Establishment of an House of Industry. By* J. Wood, *a Director of the* Shrewsbury *House.*

RECOMMENDING *houses of industry* in all great towns, cities, and boroughs, "under the constant, steady, and vigorous superintendance on the part of the directors." Who does not know that the *first* appointed committee almost answers most fully to these essential characters? If this could have permanence, we might adopt these substitutes to the manufactories, where the poor are kept at work by day and by night, on every day of the year, without distinction.

58. *Imitations of original Drawings, by* Hans Holbein, *in his Majesty's Collection, for the Portraits of illustrious Persons of the Court of* Henry VIII. *Published by* John Chamberlain, *&c.*

WE have already given an account of X numbers of this beautiful work in vol. LXII. p. 1135, LXIII. 831, 1021. No XI. contains

Queen Anna Boleyn.

Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wilts and Ormond, her father.

Queen Catharine Howard.

Mother Jak; from a portrait by Holbein, after these lines, which the late Lord Orford pointed out to the Editor, sold in the collection of a Mrs. Hunter, but never since recovered, inscribed "Mother Jak, Nurse to King Edward the Sixth."

The last portrait in this number is assigned to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

No XII. contains two sweet portraits of Edward VI. in his infancy and youthful state; three female and two male portraits, without inscription or letter-press to ascertain to whom they belong.

59. *Constitutional Strictures on particular Positions advanced in the Speeches of the Right Hon.* William Pitt, *in the Debates which took Place on the Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *on the* 23*d and* 31*st of* January,

January, 1799. *By* Willoughby *Earl of* Abingdon.

THE question of the neceſſity of a ſupreme unlimited power being veſted in Governments, diſcuſſed and combated by the noble writer, is one of thoſe abſtract queſtions on political power which it would be more adviſeable to abſtain from at preſent. The noble Lord continues to doubt the omnipotence and infallibility of Parliament, and even of King and Parliament united.

60. *Subſtance of the Speech of the Right Hon.* Henry Addington, *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on the* 11*th of* February, 1799, *in the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage, on the* 22*d of* January, *relative to* Ireland, *was referred. Second Edition.* 1799.

THE publications on the ſubject of the Union with Ireland multiply ſo faſt that it is impoſſible to find room for them all. The objections and anſwers may be ſaid to be compreſſed in this intereſting ſpeech, which repreſents the Union as a meaſure earneſtly wiſhed for by ſome of the ableſt ſtateſmen in the laſt century, Decker, Petty, Child, and Molineux, the friend of Locke; and application was made to Queen Anne to promote ſuch an Union with England as may beſt qualify the States of Ireland to be repreſented there. Nor is it a leſs cogent argument in favour of this meaſure, that it has been ſo reſolutely oppoſed as a *fatal* meaſure to the views of Dr. M'Nevin and his party.

For fairneſs of argument, and conſiderate attention to the intereſts of both countries, this ſpeech is highly deſerving of the public regard. Rejecting Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, the Speaker conſiders a legiſlative union as contributing to the general ſafety of the empire, by leading to a coincidence of views and ſentiment in the great body of the people of Ireland, both Proteſtants and Catholicks. The following paſſages, ſelected from near the cloſe of this ſpeech, expreſs the ſtrict candour of the Speaker's mind:

"Some gentlemen had entertained an opinion which, he acknowledged, was entitled to ſerious attention and conſideration; that, as the propoſed meaſure had been diſcountenanced by the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, to perſiſt in the diſcuſſion of it here, would be to add to the irritation which unhappily prevails in that country. Such an effect he ſhould ſincerely lament, and ſhould be ſorry to have any ſhare in producing. There were other conſequences, however, which it was of the utmoſt importance to avert. If the Parliament of this country were to abſtain from declaring the conditions upon which it would be diſpoſed to incorporate itſelf with the Parliament of Ireland, it was impoſſible not to be aware of the opportunity and ſcope which would be afforded for miſconception, ſuſpicion, and miſrepreſentation. He truſted that we ſhould adopt ſuch reſolutions as would rather tend to appeaſe than to inflame; ſuch as would be a pledge of our liberality and our juſtice; that we ſhould manifeſt the earneſtneſs and ſincerity of our wiſhes to communicate to Ireland a full participation of all the advantages we enjoy; that we ſhould prove ourſelves deſirous of conſidering the inhabitants of the two countries as one people, connected together by the cloſeſt ties, under the ſame Conſtitution, the ſame Parliament, and the ſame King. He had underſtood that, if the reſolutions which had been opened ſhould be agreed to, it would be propoſed that they ſhould be carried to the foot of the throne, accompanied by an addreſs to his Majeſty. In that addreſs he hoped, and was perſuaded, that no ſentiments or expreſſions would be introduced which jealouſy might miſinterpret, or malice pervert; that there would be no indication of a wiſh, on our part, to preſs the conſideration of the queſtion upon the Legiſlature of Ireland; and that no impulſe would be given to it, but what it might derive from the free and unbiaſſed opinions and diſpaſſionate judgement of the Parliament and People of that kingdom."

He thus ſtates the ſuperior advantage of an Union with Ireland over that with Scotland:

"The animoſity between the two nations, immediately previous to the Union, was ſuch as to have led them to the verge of hoſtilities; and that the grounds of diſtruſt and complaint were thereby entirely done away. He alſo obſerved, that there were circumſtances tending to facilitate an intimate connexion between this country and Ireland, and to incorporate the people of thoſe kingdoms, which did not belong to the relation in which England and Scotland ſtood to each other. It would be recollected, amongſt other illuſtrations of this obſervation, that here, and in Ireland, there was the ſame code of civil and criminal law; the ſame forms for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for the purpoſes of legiſlation; the ſame ſucceſſion to the crown, and the ſame eſtabliſhed religion."

61. *Subſtance of the Speeches of the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas, *on his Majeſty's Meſſage for declining to treat at preſent with* France, *and his Objections to an Enquiry into the late Expedition*

Expedition to Holland; *with a Preface, touching briefly on the State of Affairs.*

IF there wanted any arguments againſt treating for peace with the French Cromwell, who, by eſtabliſhing military deſpotiſm, may be unknowingly paving the way to the reſtoration of the antient Government—if there wanted any dilatation on Mr. Pitt's brief and energetic ſtatement of the object of the war, that it was SECURITY; that dilatation is to be found in this preface, which concludes with a brief view of the character and conduct of Mr. Dundas.

62. *The Speech of the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *on* Monday, February 3, 1800, *on a Motion for an Addreſs to the Throne, approving of the Refuſal of Miniſters to treat with the* French *Republick.*

WHAT effect this ſpeech had towards the conviction of the Britiſh Senate is well known. Whether it may prove the farewell parliamentary ſpeech of the ſpeaker, is yet to be ſhewn.

63. *Letter addreſſed to the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *reſpecting an inaccurate Quotation of the Annals of the* French *Revolution, made by him in the Debate in the Houſe of Commons on the* 3*d of* February, 1800. *By* A. F. Bertrand de Moleville. *With a Tranſlation, by* R. C. Dallas, *Eſq.*

MR. F. alluded to a treaty between the King of France and his allies, to compel France, by force of arms, to renounce the new ſyſtem of Government. M. Moleville aſſerts this to have been a *feigned* coalition, to declare but not make war againſt France; the plan of which he here gives, to ſtop the progreſs of a revolution, the principles and manœuvres of which tended to nothing leſs than the ſubverſion of all the Governments of Europe; which would have made the King popular, and put him at the head of his troops and united ſubjects; and thus put an end to the aſſembly, the revolution, civil commotion, and war with the powers of Europe. See "Annals of the French Revolution," IV. p. 8 et ſeq.

64. *Thoughts on the Letter of* Buonaparte, *on the pacific Principles and laſt Speech of Mr.* Fox. *By a* Suffolk *Freeholder.*

THE Suffolk freholder is of the ſame opinion with Mr. Marſh, as to the French being the authors of the war; and cannot be perſuaded to think with Mr. F. that their preſent governors are in earneſt in their application for peace.

65. *Two Letters addreſſed to the Lord Biſhop of* Landaff, *occaſioned by the Diſtinction his Lordſhip hath made between the Operation of the Holy Spirit in the Primitive Miniſters of* Chriſt, *and its Operation on Men at this Day, contained in an Addreſs to young Perſons after Confirmation; which Diſtinction is ſhewn not to have any Foundation in the New Teſtament. Alſo, that the Promiſes of the Spirit to* Chriſt's *Diſciples extend to the Days of the Apoſtles only. By* William Aſhdowne.

MR. A aſſerts, that the diſtinction made by Divines between the extraordinary and ordinary operations of the Spirit is a mere modern diſtinction, unſupported by Scripture. We can only lament that other writers have not, with the ſame candour as Mr. A, diſcuſſed a queſtion which appears to be liable to ſo much miſconſtruction and abuſe by enthuſiaſts, who have brought contempt on the religious pleaſure and conſcious ſatisfaction felt by many worthy well-meaning minds.

66. *The Rights of Proteſtants aſſerted; and Clerical Encroachment detected. In alluſion to ſeveral recent Publications in Defence of an excluſive Prieſthood, Eſtabliſhments, and* Tithes, *by* Daubeny, Church, *and others. But more particularly in Reply to a Pamphlet lately publiſhed by* George Markham, *Vicar of* Carlton, *intituled, "More Truth for the Seekers."*

IT is hard to pronounce what ſpirit actuates the writer of this pamphlet, who ſeems unwilling to drop a controverſy of which, it may be preſumed, all parties have had enough.

67. *A Plan, preceded by a ſhort Review of the Fine Arts, to preſerve among us, and tranſmit to Poſterity, the Portraits of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. Alſo, to give Encouragement to* Britiſh *Artiſts, and to enrich and adorn* London *with ſome Galleries of Pictures, Statues, Antiques, Medals, and other valuable Curioſities,* without any Expence to Government. *By* Noel Deſenſans, *Eſq.*

HAVING already given our opinion on this plan (LXIX. 269), we can only add, that, however deſireable it might be, the Britiſh Muſeum will not ſoon be made a National Gallery. It is, indeed, happily, to be exempted from that tax which the liberality of its benefactors has not taken care to excuſe it from,—

the

the ſum to be paid on the value or amount of every legacy.

68. *Public Mercies acknowledged and improved. A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-houſe in* Hanover Street, Long Acre, November 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving. By* Robert Winter.

MR. W. expreſſes the common ſentiments of gratitude and patriotiſm inſpired by the occaſion. We are ſorry to hear him confirm what we entertained doubts about, and expreſſed a wiſh to ſee cleared up, that, "on a ſimilar occaſion in the laſt year, the majority of Proteſtant Diſſenters in and about the metropolis deemed it expedient, for reaſons *ſufficiently obvious*, not to have their places of worſhip open for public ſervice. No penalty was incurred. No public cenſure was paſſed. The law of the proclamation did not touch them."

69. Flora Bedfordienſis: *Comprehending ſuch Plants as grow wild in the County of* Bedford; *arranged according to the Syſtem of* Linnæus, *with occaſional Remarks. By* Charles Abbot, *M. A. F. A. S. Vicar of* Oakley Raynes, *in* Bedfordſhire.

THIS is a valuable addition to the botanical topography of our iſland. Mr. A's name occurs as one of the moſt liberal contributors to Mr. Sowerby's Engliſh Botany and Engliſh Fungi. He has given only the ſpecific deſcriptions of the plants, except where he has obſerved any thing remarkable; and occaſionally adopted our own language for natural hiſtory. While he wiſhes to promote the knowledge of botany among the ladies, he does not forget to introduce a moſt affectionate remembrance of his wife's talents in this line. Bedford, though one of the ſmalleſt of the Engliſh counties, contains a wonderful diverſity of ſoil, and, neceſſarily, an almoſt equal diverſity of plants, the number deſcribed by Mr. A. being 1225, and thoſe in the "Flora Cantabrigienſis" and its three ſupplements only 1211.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE edition of ARRIAN's Works, which we announced three years ago (LXVII. 57), as preparing by Mr. Schneider, fellow of the Lutheran college at Halle, was completed and publiſhed at Leipſic in 1798. The ſeven books of Alexander's expedition make one volume; the Indica, improperly deemed an eighth, another. The text is greatly improved, from the two firſt editions at Venice, 1535, and Baſil, 1539, from collations of MSS. by Gronovius, particularly of what he calls *Codex optimum*, and by the editor's not leſs judicious than ingenious conjectural emendations. The notes briefly illuſtrate rare idioms, geographical and hiſtorical difficulties, and obſcure paſſages. The prolegomena contain literary notices of the editions, tranſlations, and other aids towards elucidating Arrian; biographical accounts, chronology of Alexander's reign by Olympiads and Aichons; and an inveſtigation of the ſources whence Arrian drew his materials. An Index Græco-Latinus, and one of proper names, are ſubjoined. The Indica are publiſhed on the ſame plan, with the farther help of various readings of an excellent Bodleian MS. pointed out by Hudſon, in his Geographi Minores, and of Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus, which, however, came to hand too late to be of full uſe. The tranſlation is that of Vulcanius, greatly improved. A commentary, conſiſting chiefly of geographical diſquiſitions, at the end of each chapter; Dodwell's diſſertation on the Nearchus of Arrian, and a vindication of it by Dr. Vincent; from whoſe two charts one is here formed.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The gold coin ſent by P. S. was ſtruck at Campen, in imitation of the Engliſh noble, probably in the XVIth century; and is of little value beyond the weight.—The jetton our correſpondent deſcribes was ſtruck on the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and is very common.

A CONSTANT READER (as the ſeaſon for making Currant-wine is advancing apace) aſks, Whether wines made of *Engliſh* fruits ſhould be ſkimmed whilſt in the *act* of *fermentation*, or when *that act* is *over*, before bunging-down?

H. A. aſks for the beſt method to clean the feathers of birds after they are ſtuffed, as he finds ſeveral of the water-birds change their colour, particularly thoſe that have white breaſts.

A CANTAB.'s "Wrongs" have never been received. He miſtakes very much in thinking we at all ſlight his favours.

Mr. BEED is under conſideration.

We are ſorry that the very appropriate character of the TWO WARTONS did not come in time for this month. It ſhall be given in our next; with CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; Anecdotes of Mr. RALPH; I.'s Obſervations on Dryden; &c. &c. &c.

Abſtract of the Premiums offered, in 1800, by the Society inſtituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

To the PUBLICK.

THE chief objects of the Society are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all ſuch uſeful Inventions, Diſcoveries, or Improvements (though not mentioned in this book), as tend to that purpoſe; and, in purſuance of this plan, the Society have already expended full FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS advanced by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been diſtributed may be ſeen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the Society at their houſe in the *Adelphi*. The Regiſter of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will ſhew the very great advantages which the Publick have derived from this inſtitution.

In order ſtill further to promote the laudable views of this Society, it may be neceſſary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being propoſed at any meeting of the Society, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt which is to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting; at which time ſuch perſons ſhall be ballotted for; and, if two thirds of the members then voting ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a *perpetual member* upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment, or a *ſubſcribing member* upon payment of any ſum not leſs than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the Society, and to attend and vote at the ſeveral Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſix o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October* to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. The ſeveral Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the ſeſſion.

The ſeveral candidates and claimants, to whom the Society ſhall adjudge Premiums or Bounties during their next ſeſſion, are to attend at the Society's Office, in the *Adelphi*, on the laſt Tueſday in *May*, 1801, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the ſame.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Notwithſtanding the Society reſerve to themſelves the power of giving in all caſes ſuch part only of any Premium as the Performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be aſſured the Society will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

It is required that the matters for which Premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide the claimant's name and addreſs; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a Premium will be attended to unleſs the conditions of the advertiſement are fully complied with. The candidates in the Polite Arts are to ſignify their ages, and whether their drawings be Originals or Copies.

All Models of Machines, which obtain Premiums or Bounties, ſhall be the property of the Society; and, where a Premium or Bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof ſhall be given to the Society.

All the Premiums of this Society are deſigned for Great Britain, unleſs expreſsly mentioned to the contrary.

No perſon ſhall receive any Premium, Bounty, or Encouragement, from the Society for any matter for which he has obtained, or purpoſes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a Premium, or a perſon on applying for a Bounty, being detected in any diſingenuous method to impoſe on the Society, ſhall forfeit ſuch Premium or Bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

The performances which each year obtain Premiums or Bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public diſtribution of rewards.

No member of this Society ſhall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any Premium, Bounty, or Reward whatſoever, except the Honorary Medal of the Society.

Where certificates are required to be produced in claim of Premiums, they ſhould be expreſſed as nearly as poſſible in the words of the reſpective advertiſements, and ſhould not be from the candidate ſolely but from ſome other perſon or perſons who have a poſitive knowledge of the facts certified.

Where Premiums or Bounties are obtained in conſequence of ſpecimens produced, the Society mean to retain ſuch part of thoſe ſpecimens as they may judge neceſſary, making a reaſonable allowance for the ſame.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the SOCIETY or Committees, or admitted at the SOCIETY's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the Committee.

N. B. Any information or advice, that may forward the designs of this SOCIETY for the public good, will be duly considered, if communicated by letter, addressed to the SOCIETY, and directed to *Mr. Charles Taylor*, the Secretary, at the SOCIETY's office, in the *Adelphi Buildings, London.*

The eighteenth Volume of the Transactions of the SOCIETY will speedily be published, with the particulars of each Premium; *and it is recommended to all candidates to consult that book*, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 17, 1800. By Order, CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. ACORNS. For having set ten acres, between October, 1799, and April, 1800; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

9. RAISING OAKS. Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

15. RAISING OAKS. For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

17. SPANISH CHESNUTS. For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1799, and April, 1800, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

18. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

25. ENGLISH ELM. For eight thousand, planted between June, 1798, and June, 1799; the gold medal.

26. For five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in April, 1801.

33. LARCH. For planting, from June, 1797, to June, 1798, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

43. SILVER FIR. For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1796, and June, 1797; the gold medal.

44. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

49. OSIERS. For not less than five acres, planted between the 1st of October, 1799, and the 1st of May, 1800, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

50. For three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1800.

53. ALDER. For having planted, in the year 1797, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

57. ASH. For six acres planted in 1796; the gold medal.

58. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

67. TIMBER-TREES. For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1796, and May, 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

71. PLANTING ORCHARDS. For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1797; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

72. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1816.

73. ORCHARDS. For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

77. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER. For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

☞ *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

79. PREVENTING BLIGHTS. For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

82. TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS. For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

83. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

85. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

87. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between December, 1798, and April, 1799, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1799; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

88. SPRING WHEAT. For cultivating, in 1800, the greatest quantity of spring wheat, not less than ten acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1800.

91. BEANS. For discovering and cultivating, in 1800, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans, or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 1st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

93. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1801.

94. VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

95. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1799, and May, 1800, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep-cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800; the gold medal.

96. PARSNEPS. For cultivating, in 1800, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

97. MAKING MEADOW HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making meadow hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

98. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of harvesting not less than four acres of corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates, *accounts*, and *samples*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

99. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. For raiſing, in the year 1800, not leſs than two thouſand plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1801.

100. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the moſt ſatisfactory experiments, to aſcertain the due proportion of the ſeveral component parts of arable land, by an accurate analyſis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November, 1800.

103. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of ſoils lying waſte or uncultivated; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

104. For 25 acres; the ſilver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1800.

109. MANURES. For the beſt ſet of experiments to aſcertain the comparative advantage of ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, night-ſoil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

111. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not leſs than one hundred acres of waſte moor-land; the gold medal.

112. For not leſs than fifty acres; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

113. For not leſs than twenty-five acres; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

123. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the beſt method of gaining from the ſea not leſs than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1800.

127. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the beſt machine for dibbling wheat; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1801.

128. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practiſed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1800.

129. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

130. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

131. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS. For diſcovering an eaſy method of deſtroying the fly on hops; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

133. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For diſcovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts of the cauſe and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

134. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For diſcovering a method of preventing and curing thoſe effects; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1800.

135. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad ſeaſons in the year 1800, by means of hovels or ſheds, not fewer than five hundred ſheep; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1801.

137. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall build the greateſt number of cottages, to accommodate the labouring poor, and apportion two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal.

140. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall apportion not leſs than two acres of land to each cottage already built upon the eſtate; the gold medal.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

143. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable

merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

144. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

146. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

147. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1800.

149. PURIFYING BRACKISH OR CORRUPTED WATER. For discovering the best method of purifying brackish or corrupted water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

150. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

152. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *specimens*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

154. CANDLES. For discovering a method of making candles of resin, or any other substance at a price inferior to tallow, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1800.

155. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

157. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For discovering a method of clearing goose feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40 lb. of feathers to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

158. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1800.

159. PROOF SPIRIT. For making, in 1800, not less than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

160. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

162. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

163. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1800.

165. FINE BAR-IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

166. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1801.

167. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the

the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1800.

169. RED PIGMENT. For discovering a process for preparing a red pigment, for use in oil or water, equal to carmine, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound of the colour, with the process, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

170. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1800.

172. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1801.

173. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1801.

176. OPIUM. For preparing, in 1800, not less than twenty pounds weight from poppies grown in Great Britain, equal to foreign opium; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Five pounds, *certificates*, and *accounts*, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1801.

177. For not less than ten pounds weight; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

178. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. For discovering the best substitute for tar, equal to Stockholm tar, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

One hundred weight, with *certificates*, and the process, to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1801.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

180. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1801; the gold medal.

181. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

182, 183. The same premiums will be given to daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland

184. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1801; the gold medal.

185. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

186, 187. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

188. SCULPTURE. For a basso-relievo in terra cotta, the subject taken from the Iliad of Homer, not fewer than three human figures, and the principal figure not less than twelve inches; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1801.

189. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1801, the greater silver pallet.

190. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

191. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1801, the greater silver pallet.

192. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

193. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1801, the gold pallet.

194. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

195. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1796, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1801.

198. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1801.

PREMIUMS

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

201. SILK. For ten pounds of silk, produced by one perſon in England, in the year 1800; the gold medal.

One pound, with *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

202. For five pounds; the ſilver medal.

203. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waſte ſilk, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1800; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

204. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINES. For not leſs than thirty yards, twenty-ſeven inches wide, made in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1800.

205. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For diſcovering a method of manufacturing hop-ſtalks, or other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, to ſupply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1801.

207. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of uſeful paper from raw vegetable ſubſtances; twenty guineas.

One ream and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1800.

208. TAKING PORPOISES. For taking, in the year 1800, the greateſt number, not leſs than thirty, on the coaſt of Great Britain, for the purpoſe of extracting oil from them; thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number ſo taken to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

209. OIL FROM PORPOISES. For manufacturing the greateſt quantity of oil from porpoiſes taken on the coaſt of Great Britain in the year 1800, not leſs than thirty tons; thirty pounds.

210. For not leſs than fifteen tons; fifteen pounds.

Certificates, and two gallons of the oil, to be produced to the Society on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

211. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable inſtrument, for the purpoſe of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

212. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greateſt number, not leſs than three, by one perſon; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1800.

213. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ſhips, ſuperior to any now in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

214. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. For the beſt mill for grinding corn for private families or pariſh-poor; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The mill and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

215. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine and produce a model for raiſing ore, &c. from mines, at a leſs expence than any in uſe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The model, with a *certificate* of a machine being uſed, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1801.

216. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raiſing water out of deep wells, ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

217. MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS. For the beſt machine for making bricks ſuperior to any hitherto known; forty guineas.

A model, with *certificates*, and fifty of the bricks made by the machine, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1801.

218. BORING ROCKS. For diſcovering a more expeditious method than any in uſe of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and deſcription of the method to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

219. PREVENTING INJURY TO PASSENGERS. For the beſt method of preventing paſſengers in carriages being injured when the horſes have taken fright; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the utility of the invention to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1801.

220. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. For inventing and perfecting, in the year 1800, a method of conducting gunpowder-mills ſo as to prevent a probability

of their blowing-up; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

Any attempts on this ſubject, though not fully adequate to preventing exploſion, will be conſidered and rewarded according to their merit.

222. MILL STONES. For diſcovering, in Great Britain, a quarry of ſtone equal to the French burr, for grinding wheat; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

A pair of mill ſtones, three feet eight inches diameter, with *certificates* that two pair of ſuch mill ſtones have been uſed, to be produced to the Society on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

224. HEATING ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURERS. For inventing and diſcovering a method of heating rooms, ſuperior to any hitherto known, and at a moderate expence, for the uſe of painters, japanners, &c. ſo as to prevent the neceſſity of iron or copper funnels; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model, or drawing, with *certificates*, to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1801.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

225. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1800.

227. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or the ſettlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1800, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples and certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

228. CLOVES. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or ſettlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1800; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

230. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not leſs than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the Weſt Indies, or Africa, ſubject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ſamples of the fruit, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

233. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the W. Indies, or Africa, with Spaniſh Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

234. For one acre, the ſilver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with ſamples, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1800.

239. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For diſcovering an effectual method of deſtroying the inſect called, in the W. India iſlands or Africa, the Borer, ſo deſtructive to the ſugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The diſcovery to be aſcertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

241. BOTANIC GARDEN. For incloſing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama iſlands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1801.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

242. BHAUGULPORE COTTON For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1800; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, ſigned by the ſecretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with ſamples, not leſs than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

245. ANNATTO. For not leſs than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies in the year 1800; the gold medal.

Certificates, ſigned by the ſecretary of the Board of Trade of the reſpective ſettlement, that it is the produce of that ſettlement, with ſamples, nor leſs than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

248. TRUE COCHINEAL. For not leſs than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies in the year 1800; the gold medal.

Certificates, ſigned by the ſecretary of the Board of Trade of the reſpective ſettlement, that it is the produce of that ſettlement, with ſamples, not leſs than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1801.

SPOKEN

SPOKEN AT THE LAST WESTMINSTER PLAY WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.

EPILOGUS IN EUNUCHUM. 1799.

THRASO.

MILITIÆ comites, quos Patria poscit ad arma,
Quos docui menses sex, aluique decem,
Quid profecistis videam — procedite — lævum [—fat est.
Tollite—nunc dextrum—pergite—state
Jam labor in fine est—vexillo rite dicato
Thais adest, Victrix altera Pallas adest.

THAIS.

Magnanimi heroes, quibus ætas integra, vires,
Vestitus, vultus, forma, colorque nitent:
Eia agite! utque viros decet, his attendite dictis.
Hic facti dux est fœmina, cede Thraso,
Scilicet edidici quæ sint certamina Martis,
Vincere me docuit jure Magistra Venus.
Vexillum accipite hoc, noctes festina diesque
Ipsa quod exegi, quod mea pinxit acus;
Acceptum servate; juvet spectacula rerum
Hæc, vos & vestros sæpe delere patres:
Cernitis hinc illinc quali splendore figuræ
Dispositæ apparent ordine quæque suo:
Hic bicolor rosa, & hic cursu properante leones,
Hic Edoarde tuâ lilia rapta manu;
Infra Crux avibus quinis stipata renidet;
Summum opus in patriam vos populumque vocat,
Quis tam spectatos inter sua signa relinquent?
Quis dabit indecori terga inhonesta fugæ?

OMNES.

Nemo.

THAIS.

Omnes ergo perpendite præmia, vobis
Militiæ si quis vividus ardor inest:
Tu, Sanga, hinc fies ex Centurione Tribunus,
Non cum periculo; at pyxide—bellus homo;
Altius evectus meritòque, Syrisce, vocatus.
Ipse Syrus, vero & nomine Major eris;
Tu gestu, tu veste novâ, nitidissime miles
Simalio, nobis alter Adonis adi;
Prætereà ante oculos quis signifer altior esset,
Si modo signa Donax tollere posset humo;
At Gnatho, pascendo hoc agmen tibi providus uni
Castrensis caupo quis cumulabis opes!
Cum tales animos, cum vos tam certa tuistis
Pectora, res salva est

THRASO.

Ite—redite—fat est.

TO MATILDA PYE, ON HER BIRTHDAY, NOV. 18, 1799.

YOUTH gives the hope of many a lovely spring, [cloud:—
Of cheerful suns, of skies without a

What to the ills of life can solace bring
O'er the torn heart when cares unnumber'd crowd?
Elate with joy and smiles we glide along
O'er many a fragrant, many a flow'ry plain;
Nor heed the Moralist's cold warning song,
Which talks of sorrow, suffering, and pain.
But when the summer of our years is gone,
When ardour chills, and vigour fades away;
Oft must we wander comfortless alone,
And in NOVEMBER—look in vain for MAY.
The nightingale, with breast against a thorn,
Expiring sings her last melodious strains;
The Muse thus hails MATILDA'S natal morn, [maine.
Proud of her friendship long as life re-
May that kind Power who thus auspicious gave
A mind so gentle to a form so fair,
From every grief and care my favorite save,
From every breath of Fortune's ruder air!
While some dear youth shall share MATILDA'S heart,
Her cares partake, her tenderness repay;
The Bard shall oft invoke the Muse's art,
To give these hours the bloom of Love and May.

W. BELOE.

TO MISS PYE, ON HER BIRTHDAY, JAN. 9, 1800.

KEEN blows the wind, and biting rains descend; [fire:
Boy! let the cheerful log improve the
Here too invite my fair, my lovely friend;
Meanwhile, from yon fear aspin bring the lyre.
Oh, lyre belov'd! I touch thy strings in vain; [fled,
Fancy, with all her flattering dreams, is
Which once, with Hope and Pleasure in her train, [youthful head,
Twin'd her gay wreaths around my
Yet once, once more assist the Poet's art,
When Friendship calls on MARY'S natal morn; [impart,
Once more, thy stronger, sweeter sounds
For then, were Grace and Truth and Pity born.
Hark! Or does aught beguile the listening ear?
Or does the lyre assist the Poet's art?
A softer minstrelsy I seem to hear,
Strains not unworthy e'en of MARY'S heart.
Whilst Grace and Truth and Pity's self are dear, [MARY'S breast,
Which shine in MARY'S form, and

The Muſe ſhall own, in each revolving year,
The kindred ſounds by Friendſhip's voice expreſt.

Boy! hang my lyre on yon ſear branch again;
Youth may be gone, but Fancy is not dead;
Mary attends, nor diſapproves the ſtrain;
One myrtle ſprig ſhall yet adorn my head.

W. Beloe.

SONNETS BY MRS. WEST.

I. On dreaming frequently of my deceased mother.

'Tis ſhe! the grave has giv'n her up her throud
Is fall'n by miracle! again I trace
Her look benign, I ſee the winning grace
Which erſt was her's, ere tedious ſickneſs bow'd
Her placid ſpirit, and with penſive cloud
O'er-caſt the ſweet expreſſion of her face:
See! how ſhe woos to her rever'd embrace
The child which of her tenderneſs was proud.
Grey dawns the morn, the dear illuſion flies,
I wake, but wake its abſence to deplore;
Anxious at duty's daily call I riſe,
Bleſt by a Mother's daily pray'rs no more.
Oh Sleep! ſtill kindly to my cloſing eyes
The viſion of my loſt delights reſtore.

II. On taking a walk formerly frequented with a deceased friend.

The froſt of Winter nipp'd the tender roſe,
Yet ſpar'd the germ of being. Here again
The ſilver aſpin, and the leafy plane
O'er-hang the woodbine, who around them throws
Her honied tendrils: mild the zephyr blows,
The ring-dove murmurs, and I hear thy ſtrain,
Moſt tuneful nightingale! while Cynthia's train
Seem from their ſpheres to liſten to thy woes.
Are not the flowers as freſh? the trees as green?
As ſweet the buds? as bright the ſtarry hoſt?
Yet I leſure flies the once attractive ſcene,
And leaves me, ſorrowing o'er a treaſure loſt.
Oh! what can fill the heart-oppreſſive void
Of dear colloquial bliſs, here once enjo,'d?

Lines for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, April 24, 1800.

By Henry-James Pye, Esq.

When angry Themis quitted Earth's domain,
And Vice uſurp'd her abdicated reign;
To check the progreſs of her wayward views,
Kind Heav'n in Mercy ſent the ſuccouring Muſe;
By Wiſdom nerv'd, in conſcious Virtue brave,
Her ſons the aweful wand of Juſtice wave;
O'er trembling Guilt the ſword of Vengeance wield,
Or ſpread o'er proſtrate Worth Protection's ſhield;
Tear from Ambition's head the baleful wreath,
With Slaughter ſtain'd, and redolent of Death;
While with the precious gems of pure Renown,
They conſecrate the ſceptred Patriot's crown;
Such as for Gallic Henry's brows they twine,
Such, Britiſh George! as now encircle thine.

But ſoon pale Poverty, with paliſy'd hand,
And cold Neglect depreſs the godlike band;
Corruption warps the Poet's gen'rous view,
And Avarice graſps the ſword that Virtue drew.
To pow'rful Guilt the venal Muſes raiſe
The ſhameful incenſe of perverted praiſe:
Rear with malicious aim fell Scandal's dart,
And ſoothe the bad, and rive the virtuous heart;
Shake o'er mankind Sedition's iron rod:
And threat with impious boaſt the Throne of God.

But lo! a gen'rous race, whom Virtue draws,
To vindicate the injur'd Muſes cauſe:
Reſcue from Want and Woe the wand'ring train,
And lead them back to Glory's paths again.
In the warm breaſt re-kindling Ardour ſprings,
The manly arm returning Vigour ſtrings,
Indignant burſting Shame's opprobrious band,
A goſſamer torn by a giant's hand.

Foſter'd by you, the hallow'd Muſe ſhall give,
The Hero's fame in deathleſs verſe to live.—
Lo, the vaſt fabricks by miſtaken pride!
Rear'd on the brink of Nile's redundant tide.
Whoſe name, whoſe actions, have they wafted down? [renown?—
What Patriot's virtue, or what Chief's
While deeds, recorded in the Muſe's lay,
Shall laſt when rocks, when mountains melt away.
The eternal laurels from the Egyptian ſhore,
Which Britiſh arms and Britiſh valour bore,
Shall live, ſhall flouriſh, when the pilgrim train
Seek for the mouldering pyramids in vain.

Address to the Subscribers and Friends to the Literary Fund, at their Anniversary Meeting.

By William Boscawen, Esq.

When, nor allied to Taſte, nor kind to Worth,
Sound the mad orgies of unmeaning Mirth;
When

When Musick gives to Vice her flattering strains,
And fierce Intemperance revels in the veins;
The joy that owns not Reason's just controul
Smiles on the face, but ne'er can touch the soul.
Not thus when honest zeal our mirth inspires, [fires,
When Pleasure shines illum'd by Virtue's
When generous feelings, generous deeds, impart
That sacred joy which vibrates in the heart.
'Tis then, exulting in the glorious cause,
The humble Muse, that seldom courts applause,
May own th' inspiring theme, may wake her lays, [praise.
In Learning's aid, in heavenly Mercy's
How just the pride, on this auspicious day,
When Pity triumphs, and asserts her sway,
That prompts remembrance of her numerous foes, [glory rose!
And counts the toils from whence her
How pure the joy that speaks her perils o'er,
And hails her landed on the destin'd shore!
Faint rose the dawn, by doubts and fears o'ercast, [labours past;
The glimmering dawn that cheer'd her
While, to the eye of Hope, its feeble ray
Scarce gave the promise of a brighter day,
Could Greatness, stooping from its lofty throne, [known?
Attend to suff'rings, which it ne'er had
Or Wealth, allur'd to tempting Luxury's arms,
Hear Pity's gentle voice, or feel her charms?
Elate with Fortune's gifts, or vainly wise,
E'en Learning scoff'd at Kindred Merit's sighs,
With specious art decried each bounteous deed, [lead.
And scorn'd to follow, while it dar'd not
Yet, in the purpose which their virtue plann'd,
Still persever'd the firm, the faithful hand,
By small, but well-tim'd aid to worth oppress, [breast;
Dried many a tear, and lightened many a
Till favouring Britain smiled, till Mercy found [nown'd;
Her sons applauded, and her deeds re-
And Bounty, long restrain'd, now gladly pours
Her liberal gifts from still increasing stores.
Thus Thames, unnoticed, in his early course
Flows a small current from a scanty source,
Till, fed by tributary rills, his stream
(The Painter's subject and the Poet's theme)
Wafts Britain's wealth through many a fertile plain,
And bears her floating thunders to the main.
Then, may some Muse, that boasts a loftier lay,
Oft hail with rapture this returning day!
May pure Benevolence, with taste combin'd, [mankind!
Cheer while it mends, instruct yet charm
And may the rescued Bard, and cherish'd Sage,
Proclaim your glories to the latest age!

AN ADDRESS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LITERARY FUND, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTION, AT FREEMASON'S-HALL, APRIL 24, 1800.

WRITTEN AND RECITED BY WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

WHEN Barb'rous Nations sack'd Imperial Rome, [doom;
And the World's Mistress yielded to her
Oblivion o'er that land her poppies flung,
Where Patriot Sages taught, and Poets sung!
Science deplor'd her Tully's prostrate bust,
And Genius dropt a tear on Maro's dust;
O'er Europe's face a gloomy Darkness spread, [head.
And Learning deep in Cloisters veil'd her
A Gothic age no Patrons could afford,
Where ev'ry Man was Vassal, or was Lord;
Fierce was the temper, barren was the mind,
And War the only business of Mankind:
Till Leo rose, to foster ev'ry art, [heart;
That charms the fancy, and delights the
On him each Muse was eager to attend,
And Learning found a Patron and a Friend:
So, when stern Winter reigns, all Nature sighs,
The cheerful Green of Vegetation dies;
One dreary waste the eyes of man behold,
Deluged with rain, or blasted with the cold!
But, when the glorious Sun relumes the sphere, [appear,
The trees bud forth, the tender plants
Nature no longer feels the Winter's storm,
Cheer'd by the rays that ripen while they warm.
Enlighten'd Science soon her radiance bore,
From fair Italia to our Northern Shore;
Where Genius breath'd his soul in Shakspeare's line! [lime!
And Milton, like his subject, was sub-

Yet in this soil, where all the Virtues grow,
And, ere the Poor can ask, the Rich bestow!
Authors have often mourn'd their hapless lot, [selves forgot!
Their Works still cherish'd, but them-
Hard is his task who writes for daily bread,
And pillows on a couch of cares his head.
Can Fancy charm the Poet's fever'd brain,
Where thought serves only to engender pain?
Can Passion animate his torpid breast,
By Hope deserted, and by Want oppress'd!

And

And yet, though wretched, Envy's conſtant aim, [Fame!
The ſport of Fortune, and the ſlave of
If he a Patron ſeeks in Time of need,
With Giant's weight he leans upon a reed;
What can his Muſe from pride of Wealth expect,
But oſtentatious aid, or cold neglect!
Tow'ring Ambition ſcarce can look ſo low,
And ſelfiſh Pleaſure ſhuns the face of Woe.
In Life's more private ſcenes thoſe virtues ſhine, [divine;
Where Human Nature proves her ſource
'Tis there the Great to ſuff'ring Worth attend, [friend!
And Man's misfortune finds in Man a

Your plan, which Princes might be proud to own, [known;
Long bleſs'd in ſilence, and was little
Early you ſaw, beneath your ſoft'ring care,
Genius and Learning reſcued from Deſpair:
At firſt, 'tis true, you could but juſt beſtow
A Dew of Comfort upon Letter'd Woe;
Yet did that Dew a ling'ring Life ſuſtain,
Cheer the laſt pang, and ſmooth the bed of Pain!
Gradual, but ſure, your purpoſe works its way,
And ample Bounty conſecrates this Day:
The ſtreamlet thus obſcurely glides along,
Till made by tributary waters ſtrong:
Each drooping plant, refreſh'd, new vigour ſhews,
To grace the living River as it flows;
Onward it rolls to meet the Ocean's tide,
And ſpreads a gen'ral bleſſing far and wide.
Though other climes more genial Suns ſupply,
A purer atmoſphere, and clearer ſky!
Amidſt our gloomy days, and wint'ry ſtorms,
Bounty protects, and godlike Pity warms!
Though ſtern in War, and oft by Factions croſs'd,
The Nation's Character is never loſt;
Humane, and manly, liberal, brave, and free,
Contending Parties in this point agree,
To feel the pathos of Misfortune's ſighs,
And wipe the tear from pallid Miſery's eyes!
Illuſtrious Iſle! fair Freedom's laſt retreat!
The throne of Honour, pure Religion's ſeat!
Object of Europe's envy, and her hate!
Still ſhalt thou ſtand amidſt the Nations great;
Still ſhall the perſecuted ſtranger find
Thy happy ſhores the refuge of mankind!
Still ſhall thy naval arm thy foes repel,
Though leagu'd againſt thee all the pow'rs of Hell!
Thus Calpé's rock, high tow'ring from the main, [Spain!
The pride of England, and reproach of
While at its baſe contending waters roar,
Indignant ſpurns the billows from the ſhore:
In vain the tempeſt low'rs, the winds ariſe,
And vivid lightnings fork the lurid ſkies;
By Heav'n decreed 'gainſt all aſſaults to ſtand,
It braves alike the Ocean and the Land.

MR. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Dec.* 5, 1799.

A TRANSLATION being requeſted, in your laſt volume, p. 559, by your correſpondent AUSONIUS, of an admired paſſage from the Latin Poet of that name; which cannot be given to advantage without connecting it with the context; I here ſend you a tranſlation of as much of the beautiful Edyllium, of which it forms a part, as conveys a complete ſentiment, under the title of

THE ROSE, AN ODE;
FROM THE ROSÆ OF AUSONIUS.

WE weep, O Nature, when the doom
Of ſhort-liv'd flow'rs you ſhew:
Ah! why diſplay their beauteous bloom,
Then ſnatch them from our view!

A day their life:—in *morning* pride
The ROSE ſalutes the ſight,
Full blown at *noon* it opens wide,
And droops in age at *night*.

The ſtar, which ſaw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve; when lo! forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life ſo ſhort a ſpace,
Its paſſing days ſo few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roſes in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know, O faireſt maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the roſe.

T. A.

MIDNIGHT REFLECTIONS;

Occaſioned by a Traveller's ſeeing, on a very dark, gloomy night, lights, which appeared, though at a conſiderable diſtance, to proceed from WINDSOR CASTLE.

DARK is the night, and mix'd with ſleet,
Swiftly the drizzling rain deſcends:
Each guſt in eddies hurls the leaves,
And the ſtript wood no covert lends.
Shiv'ring acroſs the plain the Traveller flies,
Counting the moments 'till the moon ſhall riſe.

With fearful, horrid ſtep he goes,
Uncertain of the doubtful way,
And many a ſigh he homeward ſends;
Where, trembling at his long delay,
His anxious wife ſtarts at each wind ſhe hears, [her fears.
Whoſe mournful howlings ſtill augment

Loud

Loud is the joy, that ſhakes the dome,
And burſts from yon illumin'd hall,
Where youths and maids, in gay attire,
Attend the ſprightly Muſic's call:
Where with light hearts, and jovial, they advance,
In varied ſteps, to tread the mazy dance.

With pleaſure heaving high the breaſt,
And laughter ſparkling in the eye,
Where ev'ry heart is tun'd to mirth,
How faſt the midnight minutes fly!
Alternate jeſt and ſong conclude the night,
Gayly protracted 'till returning light.

From the arch'd window's glitt'ring pane,
The beamy luſtre caſts a ray,
Where faintly o'er the gloomy heath
The weary wand'rer takes his way;
On the bright gleam, eager, he turns to gaze,
Partakes the pleaſure, and enjoys the blaze.

Tho' far from ſong or dance remov'd,
Partakes the pleaſures of the great:
And, thankful for the good *he ſhares*,
Murmurs no longer at his fate;
Whilſt cheerful lights, attendant on *their mirth*,
Safely conduct him to *his* humble hearth.

So I, tho' far, alas! remov'd
From the bright virtues I admire,
Still to thoſe turrets bend my eyes,
Careful to watch the guiding fire,
Whoſe high aſpiring flames a light diffuſe,
Pointing the track which Wiſdom ſtill purſues.

With that for ever in my view,
Tho' blackeſt clouds the ſky deform,
No coward dread my breaſt ſhall prove,
Dauntleſs I'll meet the coming ſtorm;
Whilſt Windſor's blazing light full on the path reflects,
And thro' the *vale of life my ſteady way* directs.

LINES *addreſſed to* DR. FRASER, *at Bath, by* W. HAYWARD WINSTONE, ESQ. *on his Recovery from a dangerous Illneſs.*

NEXT to the Almighty's gracious will,
Which guides each ſick-bed hour,
I owe my life to human ſkill,
And Fraſer's matchleſs power.

The Fever ſeiz'd my ſhatter'd frame,
Each limb refus'd my will;
But Fraſer *came, ſaw, overcame*
Each complicated ill.

Diſeaſe, as he advanc'd, retir'd
Within a narrower ſphere,
The pain 's remov'd, as if inſpir'd
With more than common fear.

Be not alarm'd, my gentle friends,
He moſt humanely cries,
Nor fear, tho' this diſeaſe extends
Its influence as it flies,

It is the nature of the caſe,
Which all the world admires,
That tho' o'ercome, it ſtill will face,
And with remorſe retires.

Such were his words, ſuch the events,
The fever no more rag'd,
My pains were ſped, their vigour ſpent,
And all my pangs aſſuag'd.

Oh may Hygeia e'er attend
Around thy genial bed,
And all the bleſſings fate can ſend,
On all thy houſehold ſhed!

That thus, defended from diſtreſs
Of body, as of mind,
You ſtill may rear, while ſtill you bleſs,
And renovate Mankind!

BRITAIN'S TREE OF LIBERTY.

BY MR. BRAINE, OF GREENWICH.

I SING the Tree of Liberty,
Believe me 'tis no joke, ſir,
The beſt e'er found on Engliſh ground,—
I mean the Tree call'd Oak, ſir;
The body fair — I do compare,
Unto our gracious King, ſir,
The limbs ſo great — the Lords of ſtate,
If I'm allow'd the thing, ſir.

The branches long—ſo ſtout and ſtrong,
Repreſent the Legiſlation;
The leaves ſo gay—I'm proud to ſay,
The people of the Nation:
It's pond'rous root—each way doth ſhoot,
The body to protect, ſir;
The fibrous claws—I deem the laws,
Which ſome folks much neglect, ſir.

Some Scions few—of poiſ'nous hue,
Have dar'd to grow around, ſir,
This goodly Tree of Liberty,
To ſtab with deadly wound, ſir;
But Providence—our great defence,
With merciful prevention,
And mighty ſtroke, preſerv'd this Oak,
And blighted their intention.

Your glaſſes fill—and with good will,
Each drink the following toaſt, ſir,
May this Oak Tree—for ever be
Each honeſt Briton's boaſt, ſir;
May this Tree laſt, without a blaſt,
Till Time's great Revolution!
May God defend unto the end
Our King and Conſtitution.

On being told, in Mr. WALKER'S *Lecture Room, that a certain young Lady from Aſcot had ſeemed to engage all my Attention.*

"O the charms of fair Science!" enraptur'd you cry; [I own;
There are charms to *my* taſte vaſtly fairer,
He who liſtens to Walker, when * * is by,
In his boſom ſure hides the PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, March 25. Copy of a letter from Admiral Kingſmill, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels on the coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated at Cork, the 9th inſtant.

Sir, in my letter of the 2d inſtant I acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of the French brig privateer Telegraphe, ſent in by his Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo. I now have the pleaſure to incloſe, for their information, a copy of Capt. Brace's letter to me, giving an account of the particulars. The very gallant and beneficial ſervices of that excellent officer, in capturing the enemy's privateer at an early period of her cruize, and retaking two valuable merchant-ſhips, deſerve every recommendation; but it will, I truſt, be needleſs for me to attempt pointing out to their Lordſhips conduct, which has on this, as well as on former occaſions, ſhewn itſelf to be ſo highly meritorious. The French priſoners, who were on-board the Kangaroo, aſſert, that the French brig which made her eſcape was the Grand Decide, of 18 braſs 12-pounders, and 150 men. I conclude, the two officers of the army, Capt. Hearnes and Lieut. Bournes, ſo handſomely mentioned by Capt. Brace, were re-captured in the ſhip Chance. R. KINGSMILL.

His Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, it has been the good fortune of his Majeſty's ſloop under my command to capture and re-capture the veſſels named in the margin*. The Telegraph is a fine French brig privateer, quite new, and ſails remarkably faſt; mounting 14 carriage-guns of different calibre, and having on-board 78 men. I am pleaſed with having captured her in ſuch weather, with no other accident than the firſt Lieut. Mr. Thomas Toulerton (a good officer) having received a violent contuſion in the face, from the chace-gun being thrown off (by the motion of the ſloop) whilſt he was pointing her. I now beg leave to refer you to my journal. You will perceive, that I carried away the main boom on the 23d ult. in chace of a ſhip privateer; and that I parted company with Le Telegraphe, Lieut. Thompſon, in chace of a brig to leeward. In addition to that, I have to acquaint you, that at eight A. M. on the 25th inſt. in lat. 50 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I brought to action a French brig privateer, of 18 guns; which, after a warm conteſt of an hour, 50 minutes of it fought in good ſtyle, cloſe to each other, ſhe began to make off, having damaged the rigging and ſails ſo as to prevent my cloſing with her again, though every exertion was made on the part of the officers and men; being at the time ſhort of 44 officers and men, away in prizes; 6 men unable to attend their quarters; 6 wounded, and 4 centinels over 78 priſoners in the hold: that conſidered, I truſt it will appear to you, that there is much merit due to the officers and men on-board. I have to acknowledge myſelf indebted to Capt. Hearnes, of the 43d regiment, and to Lieut. Bournes, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, for their aſſiſtance; and I beg you will be pleaſed to recommend to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty Lieut. Toulerton, and Mr. Verling the maſter. E. BRACE.

Liſt of men wounded in action.

Mr. William Allen, Boatſwain.—Thomas Marks, William Johnſon, Henry Pitts, George Moore, ſeamen.—William Millard, marine.—N. B. None killed.

Copy of a letter, from Captain Barlow to Admiral Kingſmill.

Sir, *Phœbe, Kinſale Harbour, March* 9.

I have to acquaint you, that on the 5th inſt. in lat. 50 deg. 2 min. N. long. 14 deg. 43 min. W. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captered the French ſhip privateer Heureux, of Bourdeaux, mounting 22 braſs 12-pounders, and manned with 220 men. She bore down to us at 8 in the morning, her commander taking the Phœbe for an Eaſt-Indiaman, and not diſcovering his error until within point-blank muſquet ſhot, when ſhe wore on our weather bow, and hauled to the wind on the ſame tack as the Phœbe. In this ſituation, ſhe began a ſpirited well-directed fire, which was kept up a conſiderable time, in the hope of eſcaping, by diſabling our maſts, ſails, and rigging: an act of temerity to be regretted, as it occaſioned a loſs to his Majeſty's ſhip of 1 ſeaman killed, and 5 wounded, 2 of whom mortally, and ſince dead; and to the enemy, a loſs of 18 killed, and 25 wounded, moſt of which have loſt limbs. The Hereux is the moſt complete flush-deck ſhip I have ever ſeen; coppered, copper-faſtened, highly finiſhed, and of large dimenſions, viz. 128 feet long, 32 and a half broad, and admeaſures near 600 tons. The accounts given of her ſailing are very extraordinary; ſhe will be conſidered as a moſt deſirable ſhip for his Majeſty's ſervice. She had been out 42 days, and had taken only a ſmall Portu-

guiſe

* Minerva, an American ſhip, laden with tobacco, re-taken on the 22d. inſt. in lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 37 min. W.—Le Telegraphe, 20 days out from St. Maloes; had, on the 11th inſt. taken the Elizabeth brig from Lisbon, laden with fruit.—Chance, Weſt-Indiaman, from Martinique; re-captured on the 24th in lat. 49 deg. 48 min. N. and long. 13 deg. W. and in company on the 25th ult.

guese sloop, laden with wine, which had been blown off the land in her passage from Limerick to Galway. ROB. BARLOW.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures:—A Spanish xebec, of 16 4-pounders, and 130 men, by the Penelope, Capt. Blackwood.—Le Courier French privateer, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 10 6-pounders, and 4 carronades, and 150 men, by the Revolutionnaire, Capt. Twisden.—And a Spanish privateer, El Batavor, of 14 guns, and 87 men, by the Cormorant, the Hon. Courtenay Boyle.]

Camp of the Grand Vizir, near Al Erich, Jan. 24.

This day a convention has been signed here by Mouftapha Rafchid Effendi and Mouftapha Reifchi Effendi, commiffioners appointed on the part of the Grand Vizir, and by Gen. Deffaix and Monfieur Pouffielgue, commiffioners appointed on the part of General Kleber; by which it has been agreed, that the French troops now in Egypt fhould evacuate that country, and fhould be allowed to return to France. The forts of Salahich and Cathié are to be furrendered by the French troops within 8 days after the ratification of this capitulation by the Grand Vizir and Gen. Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods fpecified for that purpofe.

Admiralty-office, March 27. Maj. Douglas, late commander of the party of marines ferving on board His Majefty's fhip the Tigre, arrived this morning with difpatches from Sir Sidney Smith, knt. Captain of that fhip, and fenior officer of the fquadron employed on the coaft of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El Arifh, by an advanced body of the army of the Grand Vizir, affifted by a detachment of marines from his Majefty's fhips under the orders of the Major. By this account it appears, that the Grand Vizir moved from Gaza to El Arifh on the 20th December laft, and that the French commandant having refufed to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by Major Douglas, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Bromley and Captain Winter; that batteries were erected on the 24th and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete fuccefs; and that, on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceafed firing, Major Douglas afcended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the fword of the French commandant; but that, it having been found impoffible, in the firft moments, to reftrain the impetuofity of the Turkifh troops, 300 of the French garrifon were put to the fword; the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and thofe of the Turkifh commanding officer, placed in fecurity, and the fick and wounded taken care of. The Major reprefents, that the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, expofed, as they were, in the defart without tents, very ill-fed, and with only brackifh water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

Admiralty-office, March 29. Copy of a letter from Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, Captain of his Majefty's fhip Tigre, to Evan Nepean, efq. dated off Jaffa, Nov. 8, 1799.

Sir, I have the honour to inclofe a copy of my letter to the Right Hon. Lord Nelfon (of this date), for the information of the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c. W. S. SMITH.

My Lord, *Tigre, off Jaffa, Nov. 8.*

I lament to have to inform your Lordfhip of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkifh Vice-Admiral, who was affaffinated at Cyprus, in a mutiny of the Janiffaries, on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had juft joined me with the troops from Conftantinople, compofing the fecond maritime expedition deftined for the recovery of Egypt. As foon as our joint exertions had reftored order, we proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the Supreme Vizir, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his Highnefs more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the fide of the defart. The attack begun by the Tigre's boats taking poffeffion of a ruined caftle, fituated on the Eaftern fide of the Bogaz, or entrance of the channel; which the inundation of the Nile had infulated from the main land, leaving a fordable paffage. The Turkifh flag, difplayed on the tower of this caftle, was at once the fignal for the Turkifh gunboats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire, in order to diflodge us; their neareft poft being a redoubt on the main land, with two 32-pounders, and an 8-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point-blank fhot diftant. The fire was returned from the launch's carronade, mounted in a breach in the caftle, and from field-pieces in the fmall boats, which foon obliged the enemy to difcontinue working at an intrenchment they were making to oppofe a landing. Lieut. Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land; in which he fucceeded; but I am forry to fay, with the lofs of 1 man killed, and 1 wounded. This interchange of fhot continued, with little intermiffion, during the 29th, 30th, and 31ft, while the Turkifh tranfports were drawing nearer to the landing-place, our fhells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length, the magazine blowing up, and one of their 32-pounders being filenced, a favourable moment offered for difembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but

but it was not till the morning of Nov. 1, that they could effectuate this operation. This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the first division landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themselves from the suspicion of cowardice having been the cause of their delay; for, when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they rushed on, sabre in hand, and in an instant completely routed the first line of the French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuosity of Osman Aga, and his troops, occasioned them to quit the station assigned them as a corps of reserve, and to run forward in pursuit of the fugitives: European tactics were, of course, advantageously employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reserve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry, on the left of the Turks, put them completely to the route in their turn. Our flanking fire from the castle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evident effect, was now necessarily suspended, by the impossibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confusion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the sea was, in an instant, covered with turbans, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for assistance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of some difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; we, however, persevered, and saved all, except those which the French took prisoners, by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in so doing. Major Douglas and Lieut. Stokes, who were with me on this service, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery, and the boats' crews, as usual, behaved admirably. The loss in killed, on our side, cannot be ascertained. The French General, in his offer to exchange prisoners on the general account, assures me has 1,100. As to the enemy's loss, we have no means of estimating it, but it must have been sufficient to convince them, that such victories as these, against troops which, though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, must cost them dear in the end.

I am, &c. W. S. SMITH.

Admiralty-office, March 29. Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Queen Charlotte, off Valette, Feb. 20.

SIR, My letter of the 15th acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that I had received intelligence of the reported approach of an enemy's squadron towards this island; and, although I had considerable difficulty in persuading myself that they would hazard the attempt in the face of so superior a force, I nevertheless considered it incumbent upon me to take the necessary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and at the same time, guarding most particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, at the only point in which they could secure themselves, and debark their troops and stores. The wind being strong from the S. E. and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by signal; I accordingly denoted the bearing, and the reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland, to chace to windward, and the Lion to look out off the passage between Goza and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as close in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would admit of; the Alexander, at the same time, was under weigh on the S. E. side of the island. On the 16th I was joined by the Phaeton, from Palermo; and the wind having shifted to the N. W. which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marsa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette: signals were made, from various parts of the island, of an enemy being in sight; and with the Queen Charlotte, Phaeton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca sloop, I anxiously continued to maintain a position near the shore, to prevent the enemy from passing within us, and to expose them to the attack of his Majesty's ships that were in pursuit of them. On the morning of the 19th, El Corso joined with a large French armed store-ship, which she took possession of at 4 in the afternoon of the 18th, by signal from Lord Nelson, whose squadron was then engaged with the French: Capt. Ricketts reported this ship to be the Ville de Marseilles, loaded with salt meat, brandy, wine, clothing, stores, &c. &c.; she sailed from Toulon on the 17th inst. in company with the Genereux, 74, Admiral Perrée; Badine, 24, and two corvettes, having near 4000 troops on-board for the relief of Malta. At 4 P. M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me; and I was acquainted by Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, that the Genereux had surrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had escaped, from all the line of battle ships having anxiously pressed after the French Admiral. I have the honour to inclose a copy of Lord Nelson's letter. His Lordship has, on this occasion, as on all others, conducted himself with skill, and great address, in comprehending my signals, which the state of the weather led

led me greatly to suspect. Capt. Peard has evinced excellent management, from the moment he first discovered the enemy off the S. W. end of Sicily, until the period of the capture; and Lieutenant Wm. Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the absence of Capt. Ball, has shewn great merit in so ably conducting that ship, in presence of superior a force, previously to the appearance of Lord Nelson; I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' consideration. I have detached ships in all directions, to endeavour to pick up the straggglers. KEITH.

Foudroyant, at Sea, off Cape di Corvo, 8 leagues W. of Cape Passaro, off shore about four miles, Feb. 18.

My Lord, this morning, at day-light, being in company with his Majesty's ships Northumberland, Audacious, and El Corso brig, I saw the Alexander in chace of a line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and a corvette. At about 8 o'clock she fired several shots at one of the enemy's frigates, which struck her colours, and, leaving her to be secured by the ships a-stern, continued the chace. I directed Capt. Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corso brig, to take charge of this prize. At half past 1 P. M. the frigates and corvettes tacked to the Westward, but, the line-of-battle ship not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore-up. The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard, with great judgement and gallantry, lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides: in passing the French ship's broadside, several shot struck the Success, by which 1 man was killed, and the Master and 8 men wounded. At half-past 4, the Foudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired 2 shot, when the French ship fired her broadside, and struck her colours. She proved to be the Genereux, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Perrée, Commander in Chief of the French naval force in the Mediteranean, having a number of troops on-board from Toulon, bound for the relief of Malta. I attribute our success, this day, to be principally owing to the extreme good management of Lieut. Wm. Harrington, who commands the Alexander in the absence of Captain Ball; and I am much pleased with the gallant behaviour of Capt. Peard, of the Success; as also with the alacrity and good conduct of Capt. Martin and Sir Edward Berry. I have sent Lieut. Andrew Thompson, first Lieutenant of the Foudroyant, to take charge of the Genereux (whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship for promotion); and have sent her, under the care of the Northumberland and Alexander, to Syracuse, to wait your Lordship's orders.

I am, &c. BRONTE NELSON.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Caroline, to Lord Keith, giving an account of the capture of La Vulture French privateer, a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for 22 guns, having on-board, when captured, 137 men.—Captain Ballard, of the Pearl frigate, reports by letter likewise to Lord Keith, his having chased, and forced on-shore, off Narbonne, a Genoese ship Polacre, of 14 guns, where she was totally lost; her crew stepped from the vessel on shore, and the few settees she had under convoy got into Adge.—In this Gazette also, Capt. Wollaston, of the Cruizer, informs Lord Duncan, of his having captured the French cutter privateer Perseverant, of 14 guns and 47 men; and the Flibustier, of 14 guns, and 54 men. The former is a remarkably fine vessel, copper-bottomed, and has captured an amazing number of vessels in the North Sea.—Lieut. Murray, of the brig Sea-Flower, in a letter to Mr. Nepean, states his having captured the Chaser lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 carriage-guns, and 30 men.]

Downing-street, April 12. The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediteranean, having, by proclamation, dated in Leghorn roads on the 12th of March last, declared the cities of Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coast of the Rureva de Ponente, to be in a state of blockade; and the commanders, as well of his Majesty's ships of war, as of the ships of war belonging to his Majesty's allies, and serving under his Lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding, according to law, against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all masters and owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

Admiralty office, April 12. Copy of a letter from Capt. Cooke, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, in Torbay.

My Lord, *Amethyst, at Sea, April* 1.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured last night the Mars French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 20 12-pounders, and two 36-pound carronades, and manned with 180 men; she had been out on a cruize, had made several captures, and was returning into port. I feel peculiar pleasure in having made this capture, as she was esteemed one of the finest privateers fitted out at Bourdeaux. JOHN COOKE.

[This Gazette likewise contains another letter to Lord Bridport, giving an account of the capture of Le Cerberre French schooner

ſchooner privateer, of 6 guns, and 26 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Uranie, Captain Towry.—Alſo, two other letters, one giving an account of the capture of a ſmall French cutter privateer, called L'Inattendu, with 25 men, armed with 2 guns, and ſmall arms, by Capt. Temple, of the Jalouſe; the other, of the taking of La Virginie French privateer, of 14 guns, and 53 men, by the Latona, Captain Sotheron. The two laſt ſhips both belong to Lord Duncan's ſquadron.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, April, 1800.

IT has greatly puzzled our pſeudo-politicians, to account for the commencement of the campaign on the Continent having been ſo long deferred; for the war cannot be conſidered as actually renewed until the main bodies of the armies have been put in motion *.

On the

RHINE,

hoſtilities have hitherto been entirely confined to ſkirmiſhes between advanced poſts at Briſach and on the Nidda. The Archduke Charles has reſigned the command of the Imperial army to the brave and fortunate Marſhal Kray; and is gone to Vienna, whence he will ſet out for Prague, for the benefit of his health. The cauſe of his Highneſs's quitting the command has been variouſly ſtated; but by many it is believed to be the fruit of political cabal and intrigue at the Court of Vienna; and that the plea of ill health is rather a cloak than a reality. Be this as it may, the ſucceſſor of his Highneſs ſo highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his talents and ſucceſs during the laſt campaign in Italy, that the beſt conſequences may be looked for from his exertions, whenever the day of battle ſhall arrive. The French officer likely to be oppoſed to Marſhal Kray is Gen. Moreau, who is ſaid to have had orders to croſs the Rhine on the 19th inſt. and attack the Imperial forces.

Mount Cenis, an important poſt in the

PIEDMONTESE ALPS,

has been taken from the French by the Auſtrian troops, who made ſome progreſs into the Maurienne, a narrow valley in the department of Mont Blanc, where they got poſſeſſion of ſeveral pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of military ſtores, belonging to the enemy. But whether they will be able to penetrate farther, or even to retain their footing in the valley, is very uncertain; for, Gen. Maſſena will not fail to perceive the neceſſity of ſtrengthening this left wing of his army, to enable it to cope with the Imperial forces at preſent ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Turin.

In our laſt we ſtated, on the authority of the French journals, that Maſſena had chaſtiſed the inſurgents of Fontana Buona, in the

GENOESE.

In his letter to the Conſulate, that General aſſerted, that the action terminated in the diſperſion of the inſurgents, and the deſtruction of ſeveral of their villages. The Turin Gazette, however, which has been ſince received, deſcribes the reſult in the following terms, which are certainly much leſs flattering to Gallic vanity:

"On the 5th inſt. (March) the French Gen. Maſſena, with a corps of 5 or 6000 men, marched againſt Fontana Buona, intending to puniſh the inhabitants with fire and ſword. The inſurgents, apprized of the approach of the enemy, and of their views, executed the following plan, aſſiſted by the ſmall body of Auſtrians with them. On the enemy's approach, they divided themſelves on both ſides of the high road, lay in ambuſh, and left the road entirely clear for the enemy, who advanced rapidly, and immediately attacked the Auſtrians in front. The conflict had ſcarcely begun, when, ſuddenly, the inſurgents left their ambuſh, ſurrounded the enemy, and thus brought them between two fires. Of the French, 200 remained dead on the field of battle; the number of their wounded and priſoners was ſtill more conſiderable; 113 officers, two of them Generals, were wounded, and one of them, General Arnould, ſoon after died of his wounds. After this defeat, Gen. Maſſena withdrew to Recco, whence he proceeded, on-board of a ſloop, to Cornigliano, where he fixed his head-quarters. He ordered 100 Genoeſe ſloops to convey the wounded to the hoſpital of St. Pietro d'Arena. This affair created a great ferment among the inhabitants of Genoa, whom want of proviſions had before reduced to diſſatisfaction with their pretended friends." Other accounts calculate the loſs of the French, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, at 1800 men; and, if their loſs of officers be correctly given in the Turin Gazette, the latter ſtatement appears the more likely to be true. It is affirmed, that there are now in arms againſt the French, in the Genoeſe territory alone, no leſs than 112 villages; and their leader (Leveroni) has iſſued a proclamation,

* This, though a late period for opening the campaign, is, however, by no means unuſually ſo. That of 1792 did not begin till the 30th of April; that of 1794, towards the middle of the ſame month; in that of 1795, the firſt engagement of any importance was not fought till the 30th of April; in 1796, hoſtilities did not take place in Germany till June 1; and, in the following year, Moreau did not paſs the Rhine till April 20.

tion, calling on the other Genoeſe inhabitants to arm in the ſame cauſe.—Since the above affair, a grand movement has been made, which may certainly be conſidered as opening the campaign in this quarter, and with conſiderable promiſe to the cauſe of the allies. On the 6th inſt. Gen. Melas made an attack on the different poſts occupied by the French to the Northward and Weſtward of Savona and Vado; drove them precipitately from the latter town; took poſſeſſion of the fort (in which he found 17 pieces of heavy artillery), and immediately inveſted Savona; the enemy retreating towards Nice. It is proper we ſhould mention, that unofficial accounts appear in ſome of the Paris journals, ſtating, that both in this inſtance, and in that of Mount Cenis, the French had retrieved their loſſes, and completely driven back the Auſtrians to their former poſitions. Theſe reports, however, had received no confirmation at the time of our Magazine being publiſhed; and we hope, in our next, to ſhew that they were unfounded.

We are enabled, at length, to confirm the fact of the French being permitted to evacuate

EGYPT;

and on terms which, contrary to what early report ſtated, appear to be remarkably favourable, and even honourable, toward the French. Sir Sidney Smith was firſt applied to by Gen. Kleber as a mediator, and was afterwards the manager of the negotiation on the part of the Turks, with whom the French commiſſioners appear to have been very averſe from having any communication. The principal conditions on which the treaty was at laſt concluded were, that the French troops ſhould evacuate the Ottoman territory with all their baggage, and the honours of war; and that they ſhould be conveyed home in veſſels to be furniſhed by the Turkiſh government; who undertook, for itſelf and its allies, that their paſſage ſhould be unmoleſted by any ſhips belonging to the combined powers; only requiring, as a condition for this ſafe conduct, that the French army ſhould not commit any act of hoſtility on their way homeward, nor ſtay at any port till their arrival on their own coaſt. It is, however, ſomewhat doubtful at preſent, how far the Ottoman Porte will be relieved from its cares by this expulſion of the French; for we find, that the Beys, who, before Bonaparte landed in Egypt, exerciſed an almoſt abſolute controul there, have ſhewn ſigns of an intention, by force of arms, to reclaim their authority.

We are not yet clearly informed with regard to the ſeceſſion of the Emperor of

RUSSIA

from the coalition againſt France. Some letters from Venice affirm, that the Auſtrian government, in the hope of ſoothing his reſentment, has offered to ſurrender to him the fortreſs of Ancona, and its dependencies. The weight of probability, however, at preſent, ſeems much againſt the idea of his giving any farther aid to the cauſe. Rumours of an unpleaſant nature are in circulation reſpecting the Britiſh miniſter at the Court of St. Peterſburg; but, as we have not yet any official documents before us, it would be highly improper to ſtate particulars.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Councils and Executive Government complain bitterly of the oppreſſive requiſitions of the French; and lament the total failure of all their endeavours to make their country neutral territory in the enſuing campaign.

In the courſe of this month, a ſtrong rumour prevailed, that the Spaniſh Government had ordered a very conſiderable army to the frontiers, for the purpoſe of invading the dominions of

PORTUGAL.

There is reaſon to believe, that the Court of Madrid has demanded ſome explanations from that of Liſbon reſpecting the Treaty lately entered into with Ruſſia*; but no accounts from Portugal have been ſince received, that could tend in the ſlighteſt degree to corroborate the report of Spaniſh regiments having actually been marched againſt that country.

From the interior of

FRANCE,

no news of any importance has been received ſince our laſt RETROSPECT. It appears, however, that about 40 of the 60,000 troops, which were to be aſſembled at Dijon and its vicinity, have been raiſed; but, at preſent, it does not ſeem to be the intention of the Chief Conſul to head this army in perſon, as was once ſuppoſed; for he has appointed General Berthier to be its Commander in Chief; a circumſtance which has given riſe to a notion, that Bonaparte is afraid to leave Paris, leſt he ſhould be diſplaced by ſome new uſurper. It is certainly as probable, that he prefers being at the head of affairs at home, unleſs ſome extraordinary emergency ſhould require his preſence at the head of the army.

ROME.

The Holy Catholic Church is no longer without a Sovereign. A new Pope has been elected in the perſon of Cardinal Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte, formerly Biſhop of Imola, of the Benedictine Order; who has taken the title of Pius the Seventh †.

SWEDEN.

The young monarch of this country, who has aſſumed the reins of Government, opened the diet at Norkoping on the 15th of March with a ſpeech from the throne; in which he affectionately deplored the

* Noticed in our laſt, p. 267. † See p. 380.

cruel

cruel murder of his illuſtrious father, pointed out the modes by which he conceived the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom might moſt advantageouſly be regulated, and pledged himſelf to the nation as to the principles in which he would cauſe his infant ſon to be educated. It has been remarked, as a circumſtance worthy of obſervation, that, in the courſe of a very long ſpeech, the young King never mentioned, nor alluded to, his uncle, the late Regent.

News from Foreign Parts.

Rome, March 1. We learn, the beautiful church of the Vatican, which has been robbed of its treaſures by the French, is at preſent receiving preſents from different quarters, conſiſting of golden chalices, pictures, &c. The nobility, clergy, and merchants, are raiſing a loan of 150,000 dollars for purchaſing corn in Naples. On the 27th ult. a perſon of the name of Genoves, who had robbed ſeveral churches, was hanged here, his head and hands afterwards fixed on poles, the body burnt, and the aſhes committed to the air.

Venice, March 14. The new Pope has taken the name of Pius VII. to honour the memory of his immortal predeceſſor. The order of Benedictines, to which the world is ſo much indebted for the progreſs of the ſciences and of divinity, has the honour of having given to the Catholic church its new head. Pope Pius VII. made his religious vows in the convent of St. Maria del Monte, at Ceſena. Since that period, he has dedicated the whole of his time to the ſciences. In the convent of St. Paul, without the walls of Rome, he ſtudied divinity and the canonical law with ſo much ſucceſs, that, in a public diſputation in the church of Kaliſto, at Rome, he aſtoniſhed the whole audience. He was afterwards appointed lecturer of philoſophy in the convent of St. John the Evangeliſt at Parma, but was again called to Rome by the Abbot of St. Paul, to inſtruct his novices in philoſophy. Having completed this taſk, he was appointed lecturer of divinity in the convent of St. Anſelm at Rome. This place he filled nine years, when he was elected Prior of that convent. Pope Pius afterwards appointed him Abbot, then Biſhop of Tivoli, and, in two years after, he was raiſed to the dignity of Cardinal. This afternoon the Cardinals had the honour of kiſſing his Holineſs's hand and foot, and of being admitted to the double embrace. The prelates, nobility, and other perſons of rank, alſo had free admittance. The coronation will take place next Sunday ſe'nnight. The new Pope is of a mild and humane deportment, of a middling ſize, rather ſtout, his hair black, and commands reſpect. This morning, at 8, the firſt Dean of the conclave appeared on the balcony of the Benedictine convent of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and announced to the people aſſembled there that the election was at length happily terminated. The great news was immediately communicated to the neighbourhood by twelve pieces of cannon, which had been planted on the Piazetta, oppoſite to the iſland, for ſeveral weeks paſt, and were anſwered by all the ſhips of war and merchantmen; the roaring of cannon was accompanied by the majeſtic ſound of all the bells at Venice, and by the rejoicings of the inhabitants, exclaiming: "*Eviva il nuovo Papa!*" This moment (8 in the evening) the ſteeple of St. Mark, and many of the palaces and convents, are beautifully illuminated; and the whole iſland of St. Giorgio Maggiore ſeems to be on fire, every window being illuminated with five rows of large wax candles, which, and ſome thouſands of beautifully illuminated gondolas, and other ſmall veſſels, ſailing up and down the canals, afford a very grand ſight. To-morrow, and on the following night, all Venice will be illuminated; and on the place of St. Mark preparations are already making.

Letters from *Goſlar*, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, 30 miles South of Brunſwick, ſtate, "that a mountain, in the neighbourhood of that called Rammelſberg, had taken fire; and that an inflammation had likewiſe been diſcovered in the Rammelſberg. In ſpite of every exertion, the mountain continues to burn; ſo that the horizon is enveloped in darkneſs, and the whole diſtrict filled with a ſulphureous ſmell. 100 miners, beſide the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, are daily employed in extinguiſhing the fire; for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, ſix tons of ſulphur have been made uſe of." Another account adds, "The fire ſpreads moſt furiouſly, and all exertions to ſtop its progreſs have proved fruitleſs. On the 16th of March, to which period ſeveral perſons had entered the mountain, at the riſk of their lives, the fire had already ſpread to a depth of 750 feet. When it was found impoſſible for any body to ſuſtain any longer the evaporations of ſulphur, and other combuſtibles, the laſt meaſure of ſtopping the fire was had recourſe to, that of blocking up all the avenues, to prevent the air from nouriſhing the fire; but this proved the deſtruction of the valuable works. After all the avenues had been blocked up, ſome even by walls, the attenuated air forced every bolt, and the whole mountain burſt. Moſt of the inhabitants of Goſlar, who ſubſiſted by working in the mines, have thus been thrown out of employ, and are reduced to want and miſery. Thus have the valuable mines been deſtroyed, which had been diſcovered under the Emperor Otho I. and had been worked ever ſince 968. Their principal produce was copper.—Letters of the 25th ſtate, that the inner part of the Rammelſberg is

not in so bad a condition as had been apprehended. Some enterprising men have entered it, and found the fire extinguished, which is supposed to have been caused, either by a part of it falling-in, or by the noxious vapours. The water-works are still in a good state, and the whole may be restored in a very short time. In one pit, the works may be continued immediately; and a letter of the 28th adds, The terrible fire, which might have become so extremely dangerous to Goslar, is fortunately extinguished. Though the damage is not inconsiderable, yet the consequences are not so bad as had been at first apprehended. For the miners, as well as the melting houses, there will be a sufficiency of work, during the time in which the whole shaft will be put in order again.—But a later account adds, the fire, which had been supposed entirely extinguished, broke out again on the 23th, and has since continued without interruption.

In *France*, as in England, there have been disputes about the commencement of the 18th century. The astronomer Lalande thus determines the question; which, he says, was equally agitated at the end of the last century; he having, in his library, a pamphlet published on the subject. "Many persons," says he, "imagine that, because, after having counted 17, they commence 18, that the century must be changed; but this is a mistake; for, when 100 years are to be counted, we must pass from 99, and we arrive at 100; we have changed the 10 before we have finished the 100. Whatever calculation is to be made, we commence by 1, and finish by 100; nobody has ever thought of commencing at 0, and finishing by 99." Thus, he concludes the year 1800 incontestibly belongs to the 18th, or old century.

Ireland.

In the Irish Parliament, Feb. 17, Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into an historical account of Ireland, attributing the late rebellion to the writings and speeches of Mr. Grattan, and to similar causes; and concluded with moving a resolution in favour of an Union. Mr. G. replied with much warmth, refuting the charge against him, and attributing to the corrupt influence of the party of Government all the calamities of the country. Mr. Corry repeated his statement; to which Mr. Grattan replied, in terms of peculiar severity. Mr. C. retired, and sent, by General Craddock, a message to Mr. G. who immediately left the house, attended by Mr. Metge: they fought; and at the fifth shot, the ball lodged in Mr. C.'s arm; but being extracted, he returned to the house, where, on a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 161; against it, 1511 majority for a legislative union, 46.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to acquaint your Majesty, that we have taken into our most serious and deliberate consideration the great and important subject of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which was laid before us, in his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's message to both Houses of Parliament, on the 5th day of February last, accompanied by the resolutions of the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, proposing that great measure, and the earnest and solemn recommendation of your Majesty. Deeply impressed with the necessity of rendering the connection of Great Britain and this Kingdom indissoluble, and truly sensible of the repeated efforts which have been made by foreign and domestic enemies to shake that connexion, and to effect their entire separation, we fully approve, and cordially embrace, the principle of incorporating Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, under your Majesty's auspicious Government, by a perfect and entire union of their legislatures. We do consider the resolutions of the two Houses of the British Parliament as wisely calculated to form the basis of such a settlement: we have adopted them as our guide in the measures we have pursued; and we now feel it our duty to lay before your Majesty the resolutions to which we have agreed, which resolutions we humbly submit to your Majesty may form the articles of union between Great Britain and Ireland, and which, if they shall be approved by the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, we are ready to confirm and ratify, in order that the same may be established for ever by the mutual consent of both Parliaments. We doubt not that your Majesty, and your parliament of Great Britain, will consider these resolutions as the most unequivocal testimony of our zealous loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person, family, and government, and as an unalterable pledge of our attachment to the British Empire. We offer them in the full conviction, that, by incorporating the legislatures, and by consolidating the resources of the kingdoms, we shall increase the power and stability of that Empire; and that by uniting ourselves with your Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, under one parliament and under one Government, we shall most effectually provide for the improvement of our commerce, the security of our religion, and the preservation of our liberties. J. Gayer, D. Cler. Parl.

G. F. Hill, Cler. Dom. Com.

Country

Country News.

April 1. A ball of fire fell on this evening near *Steeple Bumſtead* church, Eſſex. In its deſcent it made a hiſſing noiſe like hot iron thrown into water, and on arriving at the earth ſeemed to enter it with an explofion as loud as that of a cannon. Its direction was from S. W.; and, during its paſſage, the earth appeared illuminated by its brilliancy. The inhabitants were much alarmed; and there was a young woman near the ſpot where it fell without receiving any injury.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, March 11.

A Society under the title of "The Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain," and under the patronage of his Majeſty, commenced its ſittings, for the firſt time, this day. Its profeſſed object is to direct the public attention to the arts, by an eſtabliſhment for diffuſing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of uſeful mechanical inventions and improvements.

Monday, March 31.

Captain Lindſay, of the Fort Edward Cavalry, county of Tyrone, preſented at the levee on Wedneſday, and at the Drawing Room on Thurſday laſt, was, among the number of gentlemen in Ireland, *denounced* for their active loyalty. His head was to have been taken off, and fixed to his avenue gate; his houſe ſet on fire, and his wife and children deſtroyed in the flames: for which purpoſe, upwards of five hundred incendiaries had aſſembled at different times; and were only prevented carrying into execution by his ſpirited exertions. He ſerved in Gen. Burgoyne's army, in America, laſt war, and was ſeverely wounded in the action at Hubberton.

The following addreſs, expreſſive of the general ſentiments of the reſpectable claſs of people by whom it is ſigned, has been laid by him before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be tranſmitted

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

We, your Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, the loyal Orange Aſſociation, of Fort Edward, in the county of Tyrone, No. 677, beg leave humbly to repeat the offer we made in the Addreſs of Lower Clonances, which we had the honor to ſign, in the month of January, 1793, that "we will ſupport your Majeſty's perſon and government with our lives and properties."

We look forward to the event of a Union with hope and confidence; and, whilſt we ſubmit the diſcuſſion and deciſion of ſo important a meaſure to the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, we are free to declare, that, anxious to tranſmit to our poſterity the bleſſings of our Conſtitution eſtabliſhed in the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe, we truſt for ever, we are convinced, from a comparative view of the ſtate of both kingdoms, thoſe bleſſings cannot be ſecured to Ireland but by an equitable union with Great Britain.

Given under our hands, this 11th day of February, 1800.

Tueſday, April 8.

A very ſerious accident befel the Duke of York, whilſt riding for an airing along the King's Road, towards Fulham. At Parſon's Green, a dog belonging to a drover croſſed, barking in front of his horſe, a ſpirited animal, which, rearing up on his hind legs, fell backwards with the Duke under him. His Royal Highneſs's foot was unfortunately entangled in the ſtirrup, and the horſe riſing dragged him along, doing him ſtill more injury. Two of the Duke's ribs are broken: he has received a contuſion on the back of his head, his face is bruiſed, and one of his legs and arms are alſo bruiſed. His Royal Highneſs, when extricated, bore up againſt the misfortune with great chearfulneſs, denying that he was much hurt. He was led by his groom to a pale near the ſpot, and a hack chaiſe coming paſt, the gentlemen within, on being informed of the accident, immediately alighted, and ordered the poſt boys to convey the Duke, as gently as poſſible, to York Houſe, Piccadilly, where on his Royal Highneſs's arriving, he ordered the poſt boys to have two guineas, and their names to be taken. His Royal Highneſs was put to bed; and, we with pleaſure add, is ſince perfectly recovered.

Thurſday, April 10.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Broad-court, Bow-ſtreet, he was alarmed by a diſtant cry of fire. Following the ſound, he came to the lower end of Duke's-court, Drury-lane, when a man, much intoxicated, accoſted him by ſaying, he was ſure an adjoining houſe was burning, as he had accidentally put his hands upon the window ſhutters, and burnt his fingers. By this time the ſmoke had penetrated through the window ſhutters, and the flames ſoon followed. The watchman ſprung his rattle; but, before the inhabitants were made ſenſible of approaching danger, the flames had taken full poſſeſſion of the ground floor, and every minute rendered their ſafety extremely precarious. An elderly woman, living in the front room on the ſecond floor, was the firſt to give the alarm. The other lodgers (moſtly women) were, with difficulty, arouſed from ſleep, and in hazard of their lives eſcaped the conflagration in their ſhifts. The fire burnt for nearly an hour with great fury; but about two o'clock water was procured, and then the engines began to play. The firemen were particularly alert, and through their exertions the flames were got under in half an hour; but previouſly the houſe where the fire began, a cutler's, the corner of Duke's-court, Drury-

Drury-lane, and the house adjoining, were consumed. Owing to the want of party walls, much damage was done to the houses contiguous. The cutler and his family were not at home at the time of the accident. The cause of the fire, which broke out in the parlour, has not been discovered. On the first floor lodged Mrs. Quick, mother of the celebrated comedian, who providentially had insured her property only two days previous in the Sun Fire-office. The other sufferers have lost all their effects.

Saturday, April 12.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, he was alarmed by a strong smell of burning oil and pitch; following the scent, he came to the oil and colour-shop belonging to Mr. Baynham, the corner of Drury-lane and Great Queen-street. The fire had not extended beyond the shop; but, soon after he had sprung his rattle, and knocked at the private door, the whole of the lower premisses were in flames. It was not till after repeatedly knocking, that he alarmed a gentleman lodging in the first floor, who had no other alternative to preserve his life than jumping out of the window in his shirt; in this he succeeded, without any other accident than a slight bruise. The rattles of the watchmen, and the knocking at the door, produced no effect on the sleepers; the dread and horror, which, in consequence, pervaded the assembled multitude, can more easily be felt than described: for, by this time, the fire had extended from the shop to the second floor, and the flames were bursting through the windows. It is impossible to describe the feelings of those who witnessed this awful spectacle, and reflected on the situation of the inmates; for the effect produced from the oil, pitch, and other combustibles, so much exceeded the conflagration of a common fire, as to render all attempts to save any one article useless. Lives only, in the general consternation, were objects worthy of consideration, and all hopes of saving them were given up. Mr. B. his family, the other lodgers, and the servants, were supposed to have fallen victims, when suddenly the servant was seen running from one window to the other on the attic story, in a state of distraction. A member of one of the volunteer corps, lodging at the next house, immediately went to her assistance on the top of the house, and, at the imminent peril of his own life, dragged her through the window. Still no tidings of the other inhabitants could be learnt, and, by this time, it was half after two o'clock, when the fire had taken full possession of the premises, and enveloped the surrounding neighbourhood. Sheets of burning oil were thrown up to a vast height, and, in falling, set fire to every thing inflammable on which they fell. The adjacent chimneys were all on fire, but, through the timely assistance of buckets of water, no further damage was sustained. The engines before this time had arrived, but still a proper supply of water could not be procured. Mr. B. appearing, now relieved the minds of the spectators from all further apprehension relative to the safety of himself and family, they having had just time to escape over the tops of the houses unhurt. The conflagration became so great as to excite an universal alarm throughout the neighbourhood: most of the houses being old, were as inflammable as touchwood, and the inhabitants knew not whether to bring out their goods into the street, at the risk of being plundered, or let them remain. In the intermediate time, water was obtained, and applied with success; but the premises in which the fire began could not be saved, nor could others be preserved from damage. The house, which had been but a few years ago built at a great expence, was large, and possessed great trade. The loss to Mr. Baynham, however, is small, having been insured. The principal sufferers were two French gentlemen, who lodged in the first floor; they had lately arrived from Hamburgh, and had only been in the house a fortnight. At the time of this unfortunate affair, one was in the country; the other, as already mentioned, jumped out of the window to preserve his life. They had deposited all their papers and effects in their apartments, no part of which were either saved or insured. The above gentleman, in his moments of distraction, declared, that his loss alone amounted to 6000l. being the only remains of a large fortune. These apartments had, till within a short time past, been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnston, both of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Wednesday, April 30.

A very handsome pump has been erected in the front of the Royal Exchange, over the well lately discovered in Cornhill. The case is of iron, and forms a lofty and very handsome obelisk. It is elegantly painted and decorated with emblematic figures, among which is the plan of a House of Correction, which was built on the ground adjoining the pump in 1282, by Henry Wallis, esq. then Lord Mayor of London. One side of the pump bears this inscription: "This Well was discovered, much enlarged, and this Pump erected in the year 1799, by the contributions of the Bank of England, the East-India Company, the neighbouring Fire-Offices, together with the Bankers and Traders of the Ward of Cornhill." On the reverse, these words appear: "On this spot a Well was first made, and a house of Correction built, by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in 1282."

Vol. LXVII. p. 359. An elegant marble tablet in Poets corner, Weſtminſter abbey, is thus inſcribed:

"Optimo Viro
GULIELMO MASON, A.M.
Poetæ,
Si quis alius,
Culto, caſto, pio,
Sacrum.
Ob. 7 Apr. 1797.
Æt. 72."

Vol. LXX. p. 93. Sir John Boyd, bart. was ſo created May 20, 1775. He was the ſon of Auguſtus B. eſq. a merchant in London, and of Lewiſham, Kent, where his mother died in 1783. Sir John had been twice married; his firſt lady left a young family, for whoſe education he had an amiable and accompliſhed lady as governeſs, whom he afterwards married. She was ſiſter of Mrs. Chapone, the celebrated authoreſs; and by her he alſo had children. His eldeſt ſon, John, the preſent baronet, was by his firſt lady, and married, 1784, Miſs Harley, the youngeſt of the daughters of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, alderman of London, by whom he has a numerous family.

P. 184. The only daughter of Mr. Jones, of Nayland, was married, Sept. 11, 1781, to Edward Walker, eſq. of Overhall, near Geſlingthorpe, Eſſex.

P. 186, b. l. 32, r. Creſwicke. He was ſon of Henry Creſwicke, eſq. by Miſs Collins, of Liſbon, a very beautiful woman, who is honoured in the following lines of Capt. Edward Thompſon's poem of "Liſbon and Cyntra:"

"Your Phœbes are all by Miſs Collins outdone;
She's ſweet as the orange flower nurs'd in the ſun.
We have one or two more too as pretty as ſhe;
The fair Mrs. Hunter, and dear Charlotte Dee."

Muſes' Mirror, I. 23.

Miſs Dee was afterwards the lady of Governor Johnſtone. Mr. C. the father, died of the natural ſmall-pox in 1781, at the age of 25, after being attended at ſchool by the late Dr. Fothergill, for the ſame diſeaſe, at the age of 10 or 11; and, as his life was inſured for having had this diſeaſe, under ſuch medical care, the inſurance was good, although it is certain he afterwards died of it. His widow was married to a clergyman, it is believed, of Weſton-Subedge, co. Glouceſter.

P. 200, a. l. 51, r. "Pus *and* Mucus."

Ibid. b. l. 12, r. "repeated."

P. 276, b. l. 30, for Feb. 8, r. Feb. 6.

P. 277, a. l. 27, for "Mr. Mitchell," r. "Mr. Michell."—In note * for "profeſſional," r. "profeſſorial."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 9. AT Quebec, Mrs. John Hale, a ſon.

March 13. Mrs. Adams, of St. James's palace, a ſon.

14. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, the wife of Capt. Otway, of the royal navy, a dau.

31. In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, the wife of Lieut.-col. Marton, a ſon.

Lately, at Berlin, the hereditary Princeſs of Orange, a princeſs.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Quinn, a daughter.

At Mayville, in Scotland, Mrs. Cumming, of Logie, a ſon.

At Bath, the wife of Dr. Gardiner, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Kent, farmer and grazier, of Wavendon, Bucks, three children; a day intervening between the birth of each. The youngeſt, with Mrs. K. likely to do well.

In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lady Georgina Buckley, a ſon.

In Portland-place, the wife of D. O. Parry Okeden, eſq. of Critchill, Dorſet, a ſon.

April 1. In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, the wife of William-Aſhby Latham, eſq. a dau.

3. At Market Overton, co. Rutland, the wife of Jas. Raymond Johnſtone, eſq. a dau.

8. At Tiverton, Devon, Mrs. Beſly, a ſon.

10. In Hereford-ſtreet, the wife of John W. Smith, eſq. ſon of Sir John S. bart. of Sydling-houſe, Dorſet, a ſon and heir.

11. At Enfield, Middleſex, the wife of Mr. Keating, a ſon.

12. At her father's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. Yonge, of the 18th light dragoons, a daughter.

15. The wife of John Geers Cotterell, eſq. colonel of the Herefordſh. militia, a ſon.

16. The wife of George Ward, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, a ſon.

17. At the rectory-houſe, Hanwell, the wife of Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, a dau.

18. At his houſe in Groſvenor-place, the wife of Col. Calvert, a daughter.

At Walworth, Surrey, the wife of Leonard Auſt, eſq. a ſon.

19. In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Bagot, a daughter.

The lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Ulbſter, a daughter.

25. At Hadley, Middleſex, the wife of Alexander Dury, eſq. a daughter.

29. Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Thomas Key, ſurgeon, of the Borough, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. AT Lambeth chapel, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Charlotte Eden, daughter of Lord Auckland.

April 2. At Lord Sheffield's houſe, in Privy-garden, Col. Lindſay, of the guards, to Lady Charlotte North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford.

3. The Moſt Noble John-James Marquis of Abercorn, to the Lady Anne Hatton, eldeſt daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran in Ireland, ſiſter of Lord Sudley, and relict of the late Henry Hatton, of Great Clonard, in Ireland, M. P. for the borough of

of Donegal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Howley, the Marquis's chaplain, at Lord Sudley's, in Dover-ſtreet, who gave her away. The Marchioneſs's ſettlement is 4000l. per annum. Her father, Lord Arran, is a knight of St. Patrick, and reſides in Ireland. There were preſent, the Ladies Harriet and Catharine Hamilton, Lord Sudley, Lady Elizabeth Monk, the Counteſſes of Beſborough and Ely, &c. &c. Lady Catharine Ponſonby was bride-maid.

By ſpecial licence, at Netheravon, Wilts, William Gore Langton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Somerſet, and colonel of the Oxfordſhire militia, to Miſs Browne, daugh. of the late John B. eſq. of Salperton, co Glouc.

4. At Blatherwick, John Slater Wilkinſon, eſq of Bramcote, co Nottingham, to Miſs Margaret O'Brien, third daughter of Henry O'B. eſq.

5. Rich. Legge, eſq. to Miſs Aſgill, dau. of the late Sir Charles A. bart.

6. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Capt. John Ramſay, to Miſs Deliſle, daughter of the late Philip D. eſq. of Bengal.

7. Sir George Berney Brograve, bart. to Miſs Emma Whitwell, youngeſt daughter of Edward W. eſq.

8. Lieut Charles D. Butter, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Page, daugh. of John Phillips, eſq. of Aldborough park, Eſſex.

10. At Bermondſey, Geo. Curling, eſq. of Milton, to Miſs Moulden, of Rocheſter.

14. Rev. Mr. Pocock, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Frome, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Margaret Davis.

Capt. Frood, of the Weſt London militia, to Miſs Lacoſte.

15. At Walton, co. Warwick, by ſpecial licence, Rich. Hippiſley, eſq. of Lamborne place, Berks, to Miſs Charlotte Mordaunt, daughter of Sir John M. bart.

At Chippenham, Dr. Arnold, of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Georgiana Awdry, dau. of the late Ambroſe A. eſq. of Seend, Wilts.

16. At Guernſey, by ſpecial licence, Peter Grut, eſq. to Miſs Anne Pollings, daughter of John C. eſq. of that iſland.

17. At Woodford, Eſſex, Mr. Victor Tho. St. Alban, to Mrs. Frances Edwards, of Paradiſe-row, Snareſbrook.

19. Mr. Bolger, of the India-houſe, to Miſs Kirkman, of Judd-place.

20. Lieut. Foſter, of the 4th or King's own infantry, to Miſs Sarah Marris, youngeſt dau. of W. M. eſq. of Green-hall, co Lincoln.

24. D. H. Wilſon, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Foote, daughter of John F. eſq. of Charlton-place, Kent.

DEATHS.

1799. *April* 26. AT Trincomalé, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 20th year, Robert Hoadly-Aſhe, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Robert Hoadly-Aſhe, D. D. of Elgent. Mag. *April*, 1800.

tham, Kent. He was a lieutenant in the 80th regiment, an excellent officer, and the beſt of ſons.

June 10. At Barrackpore, in Bengal, Lieut. George Henderſon, ſon of Mr. John H. of Cornhill.

In France, Nicolas Henry Jardin, architect, member of the *cidevant* academy of architecture, and of many other academies. Dear to artiſts, by his talents, and to his friends by his virtues, having carried the great prize of architecture, at the age of 22 years; he ſet out for Rome the 7th of June, 1744. The ſerious application with which he proſecuted his ſtudies, gained him the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration. At his return from Italy in 1754, he was invited by the King of Denmark, Frederic V. to conſtruct a church, all in marble, of the greateſt magnificence. His reputation had travelled much faſter than himſelf, although he loſt no time in repairing to that court. On his arrival, the title of Intendant-general of his Daniſh Majeſty's buildings was conferred upon him. It will ſuffice to caſt an eye upon his work (the greateſt part of which is engraved by his own hands) to judge of the quantity, of the variety, and the merit of his productions, during the eighteen years that he reſided at Copenhagen. The rare qualities which he poſſeſſed gave an additional luſtre to his talents, and obtained for him new proofs of eſteem. Chriſtian VII. the preſent King, would have fixed him in his capital; but, notwithſtanding the moſt preſſing ſolicitations, and all the diſtinctions that were offered him, the love of his country made him return into the boſom of his family. He was born at St. Germain des Noyers in Brie, near to Lagny, the 22d of March, 1720, of parents who are ſtill remembered with veneration throughout that country. He died the 14th Fructidor, the year 7.

Bavius Voorda, juriſconſul and profeſſor of laws in the univerſity of Leyden, a man equally diſtinguiſhed for his learning and his virtuous character, died the 21ſt of laſt Meſſidor, aged 70 years.

Sept. .. At Madras, Corniſh Gambier, eſq. in the E. I. Company's civil ſervice.

Nov. .... At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Andrew Aytoun, of his Majeſty's ſhip Brave.

5. At Madras, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Thomas Stephen Ware.

Dec. 8. At Paris, aged 47, Greſnick, the muſician, known by his various compoſitions for the theatres of Louvois and Montanſier. He was equally celebrated for the facility of his method, and the ſweetneſs of his melody. He has left behind him, an Opera for the Theatre of Arts, the words of which are from the pen of Madame Viot Bourette; it is called La Foret de Brame.

1800.

1800. *Jan.* 7. At his ſeat at Ormathwaite, near Keſwick, co. Cumberland, in his 89th year, the great and good William Brownrigg, M.D. F.R.S. To this place he had retired about 20 years ſince, withdrawing himſelf as much from the practice of phyſick as his numerous connexions, his high character, and his friendlineſs of diſpoſition, would permit him; and purpoſing to divide his time and his taſte between the romantic ſcenery of this delicious ſpot, and the profounder reſearches into that department of Natural Philoſophy which was already conſidered as his *peculium*. As it was Mr. B.'s lot to chooſe his own profeſſion, ſo he began his career under the moſt auſpicious omens. The medical ſcience of the univerſity of Leyden was at that day ſhining in its higheſt noon. Albinus in Anatomy, Euler in mathematicks, and other great names in the collateral ſciences, thronged round the chair of medicine and chemiſtry, ſo vaſtly occupied by the clear, the comprehenſive, the ingenious, and indefatigable, the all-accompliſhed, and the inſtructive Boerhaave. Having made at Leyden a long and happy reſidence, and taken an honourable degree, he returned to his native country, and, in Whitehaven, married a lady of ſingular good ſenſe, much information, and great vivacity; of a diſpoſition moſt hoſpitable, manners moſt polite, of affections the moſt warm and liberal, and poſſeſſing an addreſs ſo verſatile and ſuperior as never failed to charm in whatever circle it was exerted. This was the wife which our philoſopher wanted; and upwards of years ſhe continued to ſupply the vacancies which abſtraction and habitual intenſeneſs of thought occaſioned, and to add the poliſh of good breeding and the relief of good animal ſpirits to the ſolid worth of learned and uſeful diſcourſe.—He was author of an inaugural diſſertation "De Praxi medica ineunda," 4to, Lugd. Bat. 1737; of a treatiſe "On the Art of making Common Salt," printed at London, in 1748, in 8vo; which procured for him the additional F.R.S.; a book now long out of print, but not out of recollection, ſince it is, by foreign chemiſts as well as by natives, by M. Chaptal as well as by our own Dr. Watſon, cried up for its profound variety of excellence, and lamented for its ſcarceneſs. He alſo publiſhed "An Enquiry concerning the mineral elaſtic Spirit contained in the Water of Spa, in Germany" (Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. LV.); and, laſtly, of a treatiſe, publiſhed in 1771, in 8vo, "On the Means of preventing the Communication of peſtilential Contagion." A trip to the ſpas of Germany ſuggeſted to our chemiſt the idea of analyzing the properties of the Pyrmont ſprings, and of ſome others, and actually lead our ſagacious experimentaliſt into that train of nice and deep diſquiſition, which terminated in the de-elementizing one of our elements, and fixing its inviſible fluid form in a palpable and viſible ſubſtance. All which Dr. B. has effected, by producing the various combinations of gaſes and vapours which conſtitute atmoſpheric air, and ſeparating into many forms this long-ſuppoſed one and indiviſible; whilſt he ſolidified its fluid eſſence into a hard ſubſtance, now hanging up in his ſtudy. Whatever rapid genius may claim as his own, that Dr. Brownrigg was the legitimate father of theſe vaſt diſcoveries was not only known at the time to the Doctor's intimate and domeſtic circle, but alſo to the then preſident of the Royal Society, Sir John Pringle; who, when called upon to beſtow upon Dr. Prieſtley the gold medal for his paper of "Diſcoveries of the Nature and Properties of Air," thus critically obſerves: "And it is no diſparagement to the learned Dr. Prieſtley, that the vein of theſe diſcoveries was hit upon, and its courſe ſucceſsfully followed up, ſome years ago, by my very learned, very penetrating, very induſtrious, but too modeſt, friend, Dr. Brownrigg." To habits, indeed, of too much diffidence, and to too nice a ſcrupuloſity of taſte, formed, perhaps, in the abſence of keen animal ſpirits, the world has to attribute the ſcarceneſs of his publications, and the difficulties which always impeded his road to the preſs. Had our Doctor's productions been allowed to make their own way into the world in due time, many a jay would have been plucked of his plume, and another philoſopher of the Weſtern hemiſphere had not been tempted to publiſh notes and obſervations, which he had taken down at Ormathwaite, and to give them to the world without the candid addition of the date of their origin. The writer of this article has grounds for ſaying, that a general hiſtory of the county of Cumberland was one of the Doctor's literary projects, and that he had made ſeveral arrangements ſubſervient to ſuch an undertaking, particularly in the department of Natural Hiſtory. To the Natural Philoſopher, Cumberland is one vaſt mine of hidden treaſures. The Botaniſt on the ſurface, and the Mineralogiſt below, have an endleſs expanſe of reſearch before them; whilſt the civil hiſtory of this long-conteſted boundary hath diſſeminated every where the moſt authentic, the beſt preſerved, monuments of Antiquity of all dates, Britiſh, Roman, and Saxon, and rendered this county of uncommon intereſt both to the Hiſtorian and the Antiquary. Cumberland is ſurely the ſtorehouſe for topographic materials; and who better qualified to explore and exhibit them than the Chemiſt of Ormathwaite in the days of

of his vigour? But, alas! the good Doctor had either conceived the project at too late a period, or sat brooding over it too long: his sun had sunk so far below the horizon, that "between the dawning of his project and the final closing-in of his day was but as a span's interval." It is to be hoped that the mines which he must have left, though scattered, will not be lost; that the *disjecti membra philosophi* may be still put together; that idle curiosity nor designing sciolism may not be permitted to approach the sanctuary of science, nor the rash hand of Ignorance to sweep off the reliques of genius with the besom of destruction. As a medical practitioner, his works were more numerous, and, if not so widely celebrated, they were of a character more endearing within the sphere of their utility. The Doctor's fellow-students in medicine and co-labourers in philosophy endeavoured much to attract him to the metropolis; but his love of botany and agriculture, his attachment to the relatives and friends of his wife, and his native desire of ease and learned retirement, induced him to postpone the prospect of fame, riches, and honours, in the bustle of the higher circles. What London lost, Whitehaven and Cumberland gained by this resolution; and scarcely a family is there of any consideration in that large county which has not on record some instances of the masterly skill, and of the amiable attentions, of Dr. Brownrigg. His system of treating disease formed an epoch in the annals of medical practice; and, as his doctrine and methods were self-evidently superior, when sanctioned by the success, which seldom fell short, they surely attached to him those who felt their understandings and their health restored by the same prescriptions. Convinced and enamoured of the simplicity of Nature in all her ways, he despised the parade and mystery of physical pomp. Truth in a proposition, and virtue in practice, he pursued by the same methods of rectitude and simplicity. The poor and the rich had every where somewhat for which they thanked him; and health seemed only one of the blessings which he had to dispense. By these means the Doctor passed into the summit of professional honour without rival or competitor, without controversy or detraction, but not without applications and requests from fellow-students and followers from distant parts, from academies, societies, and universities, foreign and domestic, entreating permission to enrol his name among the Literati of their respective communities. But literary fame, and even the toils of his profession, were no antidote to the *maladie de pays*; and, advanced in years, and increased in honours as he was, no Swiss ever pined more ardently for his native mountains and lakes than Dr. Brownrigg. The intreaties and solicitudes of the unhealthy, the anxious prayers of a fond wife, might perhaps have retarded, but could not prevent, his departure from Whitehaven, and sole residence at Ormathwaite. And the excesses of friendship and forebodings of disease fell short of the fact, when they foretold the chasm in general society, the deficiency in public police, the depravation of manners, and interruption of hospitality, as well as the dismal void of medical resource, which would be felt throughout this part of the country in the secession of this excellent couple. Ormathwaite, remote as it is from the capital, and separated as it seems to be by wilds of common and ranges of mountain, might be a place of retirement, but not of obscurity, to the Doctor: nothing could seclude him from the friendly enquiries of some of his surviving contemporaries, nor from the curiosity and attentions of their successors in science. The Doctor was overjoyed to see his native country become the object of travel, and the topick of praise and admiration; and observed with delight the taste for foreign tours cried down, whilst the new, the romantic, and the remote, in our own island, lay unexplored. It gladdened the heart of the veteran herbalist to behold young troops of both sexes ransacking the fields for botanic rarities, and he seemed to congratulate with the spirit of old Boerhaave when he found that chemistry, always acknowledged as the most important, was now coming forth as the most popular of the sciences. To these circumstances of gratification it was a fortunate accession, that, at this time, a good scholar, an amateur of the romantic, and a follower of the Muses, by reason of prudence as well as by choice of affection, visited the Doctor. He was soliciting subscriptions for a day book of Antiquities. He gained his object, and more than his object; for, our Doctor finding the reverend Jesuit to be capable of making a popular book, and not indisposed to incur the labour for the sake of the reward, laid the plan of the Tour to the Lakes, and eagerly set Mr. West forward in the execution. The publication of this little book has answered the purposes of all concerned; it has had a great sale; it has sent shoals of visitors to the neighbourhood of Keswick; and, though the author (so it has pleased Providence) was only allowed a glimpse, in prospect, of the success of his labours, and, perhaps for the first time in his life, to cherish for a moment the hopes of affluence, the projector of the plan has seen his passion for the improvement and notoriety of Keswick gratified: and the village is now become a post-town, a considerable market for a populous and opulent neighbourhood, and an annual fashionable resort for the learned and the ignorant, the rich and

and the curious, the young and the old, for him who wants exerciſe, and he who is worn out for want of relaxation. Meditating theſe good things for his neighbours, and ever revolving on a great literary work for himſelf, our philoſopher ſhewed ſymptoms of the alarming progreſs of his conſtitutional malady. To occaſional intenſeneſs of thinking, and profound abſtraction from external objects, he had always been ſubject; but as years multiplied, as bodily exerciſe became irkſome, and as, by retiring from public buſineſs, he drew back from the occaſion of freſh ideas, his intellectual powers ſeemed to turn the more in upon themſelves, and the more eagerly to deſtroy their own energies. Mrs. Brownrigg was of too delicate a frame, and too irritable habits, to ſee, without the ſymptoms of mortal anxiety, the melancholy degradation of her huſband's underſtanding. Her earthly exiſtence ſeemed involved in his mental ſuperiority; as that declined and mouldered away, ſo did ſhe. And how true were their mutual ſympathies may be judged hence, that the laſt ſymptoms of worldly feeling which he ſhewed were a flood of tears when the corpſe of his excellent wife was brought forth for her funeral. After this event, he walked about, under the care of a couple of valuable relatives, for about five years, a monument of departed genius, but a picture of moſt aſſiduous good-manners, of perfect politeneſs of deportment, and of all the urbanities which adorn the gentleman and the ſcholar. Strange, very ſtrange, that theſe manners and diſpoſitions ſhould ſo long ſurvive the occaſions and habits which gave them birth! But ſtranger ſtill it was, that, amidſt the general wreck of all thought, and diſſolution of every aſſociation of ſenſible ideas, a notion of religion ſhould ſhew itſelf to the laſt! *ſtante columnâ.* Upon his own earneſt entreaty, he was allowed by his attendant to reſort to the place of public worſhip. He was preciſe, collected, devout, and fervent. Compared with what, a few minutes before, he was without thoſe walls, he ſeemed as one of the juſt made perfect. And when returned, he evinced a power of retaining ſomewhat of the comforts, as well as the ideas, which God had beſtowed from his holy place! Indeed, the religious ſentiment was always uppermoſt with the good Doctor. And in his brighteſt days, though the claſſicks of Greece, Rome, and Britain, were preſent to his fancy, and enlivened and enriched his converſation, yet the Sacred Scriptures were the topicks of his delight, and the objects of his veneration: and as his quotations of Virgil and Milton bore teſtimony to the elegance of his taſte, and the fervour of his genius; ſo, when Job and Iſaiah were brought forward, he ſhewed what his imagination would aſpire at in the ranges of ſublimity. In philoſophic diſquiſition, the *fiat* of God he pronounced to be the laſt link in the chain of effects and cauſes; and to the Word of God he bowed as to the firſt moving power in the ſyſtem of moral action. In the ordinary occurrence of good things, he never failed to give God the praiſe; and, in the more ſolemn diſpenſations, he cloſed his obſervations, or repreſſed his feelings, by a purpoſe of reſignation to God's will. Thus lived and thus died this great and good man. Let us imitate his piety, praiſing God for the loan of ſuch excellence, and humbly reſigning ourſelves under its reſumption. And may all, who take to themſelves the name of philoſophers, go and do likewiſe!

Feb. 10. In his 57th year, Cardinal Altieri. He renounced his dignity while Rome was in the hands of the French; which ſtep he repented publicly, previous to his death, in a printed pamphlet, in which he entreats the pardon of God and the Church for his fear of men.

21. In her 57th year, after a reign of 4 years, the Princeſs Abbeſs of Lindau, Baroneſs of Ulm.

24. At her houſe in Dover-ſtreet, in her 80th year, Elizabeth Douglas Hamilton, Counteſs-dowager Brooke and of Warwick, eldeſt daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, the youngeſt ſon of Anne, Ducheſs of Hamilton in her own right, and William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, created Duke of Hamilton in 1661. Lady Archibald Hamilton, her mother, was the daughter of James Earl of Abercorn, deſcended from Claud Hamilton, youngeſt ſon of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatelherault. She was, by her own direction, interred in a very private manner in Weſtminſter abbey, where her remains have been depoſited with thoſe of her maternal grandfather and grandmother, in the Ormond vault in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

28. Benj. Everard, ſhoemaker, of Leiceſter, drowned himſelf in the river Soar. He had for ſome time been in a deſponding ſtate, and the gloom was conſiderably aggravated by reading many of thoſe vicious political publications, which have been circulated among the lower claſſes with ſo much avidity.—He left his bed about ſix o'clock in the morning, walked down to the river, in his night-cap, and having pulled off his coat and ſhoes, committed himſelf to the deep:—he was found ſoon afterwards, but too late for medical aſſiſtance. He has left a wife and three children to lament his untimely departure.

March 1. Suddenly, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Lunn, of Cambridge, mother of Mr. L. bookſeller, of Oxford ſtreet.

Miſs Gatty, only daughter of Mr. G. of Wandſworth, Surrey.

At

At Briſtol hot wells, Mr Iſaac Hudſon, late of Cheapſide.

2. After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Eliza Miller, third daughter of John M. eſq. of Carey ſtreet, aged 9 years. And, on the 5th, Miſs Harriet Miller, his youngeſt daughter, aged 5 years.

In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Grace Halford, of Blaby, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. T. Smart, formerly an eminent manufacturer, of Leiceſter, but had retired.

At Liverpool, aged 85, Mrs. Simpſon, ſiſter to the Rev. —— Towers, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At Hull, in her 26th year, the wife of Johnſon Littledale, eſq.

3. At Paris, the widow of the celebrated Mirabeau.

Aged 80, Mr. Gueſt, of Knightſbridge.

At Brackwood, Herts, Miſs Whitham, youngeſt daughter of Thomas W. eſq. and ſiſter to Col. W. of the 1ſt guards.

After a few days illneſs, Miſs Michelſen, of New Ormond-ſtreet.

At Whitehaven, in his 71ſt year, Samuel Martin, eſq.

In Cannon-row, Weſtminſter, John l'Anſon, eſq. brother to the Rev. Tho. Baukes l'A. rector of Corſe Caſtle, Dorſet, and prebendary of Wells, who died Oct. 28, 1799. He was born 1733; bred to the law; married Mary dau. of Mr. Tyler, merchant, of London, who died 1762, by whom he had one daughter, born 1764.

Aged 80, Mrs. Johnſon, of Charlotte-ſtreet, relict of Dr. Alexander J.

At Exeter, Mrs. Baker, widow of John Proculus B. eſq. of Jamaica.

At Montroſe, Mrs. Ogilvy, of Cononſyth.

4. At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, Knightſbridge, of an inflammation in his lungs, Col. Gorges.

At Sutton, Surrey, the Rev. Giles Hatch, 33 years rector of that pariſh. He was of Merton college, Oxford; M. A. 1769.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. J. E. of the royal navy, and daughter of the late Mr. Dob, of Chipping, Herts.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, aged 67, Mrs. Heriot, ſenior.

At Wendover, Bucks, Miſs Amelia Smith, youngeſt daughter of the Vicar thereof.

At Shaftesbury, Dorſet, Mr. R. Buckland, attorney at law.

Mr. Stanier, paper-hanger, Greek-ſtreet, Soho, where he had reſided ſome years. This morning, about four o'clock, as the patrole watch of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields were going their rounds through Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, they were alarmed by the report of a piſtol, proceeding from an obſcure alley in that neighbourhood. Conceiving it to be only a wanton frolick, and meant to frighten them, they went to the ſpot with an intent to take the offender into cuſtody, when they found a well-dreſſed man weltering in his blood. In his right hand he graſped a piſtol, in his left a handkerchief. They ſprung their rattles for aſſiſtance to convey the body to the work-houſe, when, on inſpection, it appeared that the deceaſed had placed the piſtol to his forehead, and had blown out his brains.—On further enquiry, it turned out to be the perſon above-mentioned, who was a native of Switzerland, had no family, but for ſome time was obſerved to be in a deſponding way, and that deſpondence daily gained ground. Two ladies, of the name of Adair, with whom he boarded, lodged in his firſt floor: they aſcribed his melancholy more to the misfortunes of his country than to any derangement in his own affairs. This unfortunate man was rather advanced in years; in his pockets were found a one-pound note, a ſeven-ſhilling piece, and ſome ſilver. A bullet was likewiſe found in his waiſtcoat pocket, and his name and addreſs. Through this medium the officers learnt that he roſe out of bed about half after three o'clock in the morning, dreſſed himſelf, and went out (as is ſuppoſed) for the expreſs purpoſe of committing this rath action, being unwilling to diſtreſs the feelings of his lodgers, by doing the deed on the premiſſes.

5. In his 78th year, Mr. Edward Timbrel, of Cheltenham, Gloceſterſhire. His piety, friendly and charitable diſpoſitions, and his attention to the Sunday-ſchools at Cheltenham, will long preſerve his memory. It is remarkable, from his earlieſt years he had an averſion to animal food; and paſſed his long life, with a conſiderable degree of health and exerciſe, ſubſiſting on bread, milk, vegetables, and cheeſe, and the ſparing uſe of fermented liquors.

In his 57th year, after ten days illneſs, at his houſe in Newgate-ſtreet, Mr. John Jennings, upholſterer; whoſe death was occaſioned by a cold taken while appraiſing goods (it is preſumed) in a damp place, that brought the dropſy on an old diſeaſe, the aſthma, in his breaſt, which terminated in his diſſolution. He has left a widow and ſeven children, and is the 3d perſon of his family who has died in the courſe of 21 months; ſo that only one brother remains, on his father's ſide.

Rev. Thomas Gray, diſſenting-miniſter, of Walkerfield, co. Lancaſter.

Mrs. Spooner, of Grosvenor-place.

Miſs E. H. Storey, third daughter of Geo. S. eſq. of Biſhop Wearmouth, co. Durham, a young lady of ſingular beauty and accomplishments. While dancing at the upper aſſembly-rooms at Bath, on the 3d, in the midſt of health and ſpirits, and without any previous indiſpoſition, ſhe was ſeized with illneſs, carried home, and, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance, died on the 5th.

6. Samuel Clay, eſq. of Daventry, co. Northampton.

Mr. Lucas, apothecary at St. Alban's.

In

In his 29th year, Mr. Marmaduke Chiſwell, bookſeller, of Yarmouth.

7. Much lamented, the wife of S. Madden, eſq. of Snareſton lodge, co. Leiceſter.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, aged 34, Mr. Wm. B. Brown, ſurgeon.

Frances Wright, of North Kyme, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, an infant, aged about 6 years, who the day before, attemping to take a kettle from the fire, was ſo much burnt and ſcalded as to occaſion her death.

Mr. Mitchell of the York theatre.

Mr. Thomas Hall, woollen-draper, Hull.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 74th year, the Rev. William Middleton, rector of Hathern, in that county; of which place he had been curate 15 and rector near 35 years. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambr.; B. A 1747.

8. At Cranhoe, co. Leiceſter, aged 66, Mr. Daniel Warner, a reſpectable farmer.

At his houſe in Pall Mall, Mrs. Angerſtein, wife of Jn. Julius A. eſq. of Woodlands, on Blackheath, in Kent. She was the widow of Thomas Lucas, eſq. of Lee, in the ſame county, who died Sept. 29, 1784, to whom ſhe was the third wife. She was alſo the ſecond wife of Mr. A. and was married in Oct. 1785 (LXV. 834).

Rev. John Jacques, vicar of Packington Magna, co. Warwick.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Grant, of Ballendalloch, ſiſter to the late Counteſs of Fife, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

Mrs. Piper, wife of Mr. Stephen P. of Haverhill, Suffolk.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Rayner C. of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 78, Mr. William Worthington, formerly an eminent brewer.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Mary Darker, widow of John D. eſq. of Gayton, co. Northampton, formerly M. P. for Leiceſter.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Tubney, wife of Mr. T. ſurgeon, of Little Gonerby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 64, Mrs. Coulſon, mother of E. F. C. eſq. merchant, of Hull.

Mrs. Horncaſtle, wife of Mr. S. H. formerly poſt maſter of Lynn.

Aged 74, Wm. Edwards, eſq. a magiſtrate of Derby.

9. In Tanfield-court, Temple, John Wilkes, eſq. a ſtudent of the law, and member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1798.

At Iſlington, aged 67, Fleetwood Bury, eſq.

At Vauxhall, Mr. Edw. Wetenhall, jun.

At Hull, Mrs. Carlill, wife of Mr. John C. merchant there.

In his 45th year, much reſpected, Mr. Poynton, iron-merchant, of Leiceſter.

At Leiceſter, Mrs Greatorex.

At Oundle, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. John Nichols, ſchoolmaſter.

Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Newmarket.

At the houſe of Mr. Kent, ſurgeon, of Great Milton, co. Oxford, of a rapid decline, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Hen. Symons.

10. At her lodgings in Ormond-ſtreet, aged 42, after having been tapped 72 times for a dropſy, Miſs Eliz. Watſon, only dau. of the late Hon. John W. of St. Elizabeth, in Jamaica; and on the 18th her remains were interred in Edmonton church-yard in a ſplendid manner.

Nicholas Lacy Frey, eſq. of Streatham, co. Surrey.

At Haſtings, Suſſex, aged 71, Mrs. Eliz. Boys, widow of Samuel B. eſq. of Hawkhurſt, and daughter of Henry Gatland, eſq. of Suſſex.

At Crakemarſh, co. Stafford, Mrs. Giſborne, relict of John G. eſq. of Derby.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Thomas Collis, ſurgeon, of Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, whilſt attending divine ſervice in York cathedral, Mr Geo Ramſhew.

11. At Stapleton-houſe, co. Glouceſter, Thomas Smyth, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir James S. bart. of Aſhton court, co. Somerſet.

At Brompton, aged 82, Tho. Geary, eſq.

At Chippenham, co. Glouceſter, aged 30, the Rev. Charles-Henry Hardwicke, B. L. of St. Mary hall, Oxford; leaving a widow and four children.

Suddenly, immediately after performing the character of Elvira, in the tragedy of "Pizarro," at the York theatre, Mrs. Jarman, an actreſs of ſome merit.

In her 16th year, Miſs Elizabeth Ainſlie, youngeſt daugh. of Dr. A. of Dover-ſtreet.

12. At her houſe in the Forbury, Reading, Mrs. Spicer, relict of the Rev. John S. maſter of Reading-ſchool, rector of Sulham and Tidmarſh, Berks, and prebendary of Sarum.

After a life devoted to the civil branch of the naval ſervice of his country with unequalled abilties, in his 76th year, Peter Butt, eſq. clerk of the ſurveys of his Majeſty's dock-yard at Deptford.

At Folkingham, co. Linc. aged 79, Mrs. Chambers the only one of 570 inhabitants who has died there ſince Sept. 3, 1799.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, aged 72, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Preſton, of Jericho-houſe, near Ingareſtone, Eſſex.

At his houſe in Morar, Scotland, in his 41ſt year, Major Simon Macdonald, jun. late of the 92d foot.

At Bath, Mrs. Macleod, widow of Alex. M. eſq. of Harries.

13. In Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 66, of a dropſy, Mrs Mary Clarke, ſpinſter. She was the daughter of Stephen Clarke, eſq who had been formerly a diſtiller in Drury-lane, St. Giles's; and poſſeſſed a very ample fortune; and ſiſter to Mr. C. late proctor in Doctors Commons, whoſe for une alſo devolved to her; but ſhe frequently confeſſed that money was an incumbrance

cumbrance to her; yet was ſo afraid of being deprived of it, that ſhe and her ſervants ſeldom went to-bed before 5 in the morning; and no wonder, when ſo conſiderable a ſum (ſome ſay 7000l.) was found in the houſe after her death. Her habits were ſo ſingular, that ſhe never wiſhed to keep company with thoſe of her own age, but delighted to ſee herſelf ſurrounded at home with the children of thoſe who had formerly been her ſervants; and to one of them ſhe left the bulk of her fortune, and a conſiderable part of it to two others, during the minority of all whom it will largely accumulate.

In an advanced age, Lady Charlotte Radclyffe, daughter of the Hon. Charles Radclyffe, by the Counteſs of Newburgh, who was a Scotch peereſs in her own right.

Miſs Louiſa Tierney, ſecond daughter of George T. eſq. M.P. for Southwark.

At the Iſle of Wight, aged 59, Captain Cha. Menzies, of the barrack department.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Gayton, curate of Swallowfield; leaving a widow and nine children.

Mr. John Kemp, one of the cooks belonging to his Majeſty's kitchen. He was walking home with his wife to his reſidence in Pimlico, having ſpent the evening with a friend; and in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

In Water-ſtreet, Liverpool, aged 63, after a tedious indiſpoſition, Mrs. Anſdell, wife of Mr. Thomas A.—And in December laſt, on his paſſage home from Africa, aged 34, Mr. Tho. A. jun. ſon of the above.

At Riding-ſtreet barracks, Kent, aged 55, Mr. John Titley, quartermaſter in the Derbyſhire militia.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Lieut. Robert C. of the 36th foot. The death of this lady was occaſioned by the accident of a ſmall piece of burning coal from the grate falling on and ſetting fire to the hinder part of the train of her muſlin gown, from which the flames ſpread rapidly upwards, communicated to her neck-kerchief, head-dreſs, &c. and were not extinguiſhed till great part of her apparel was conſumed. In caſe of any ſuch accident happening, it is enjoined, as a matter of the utmoſt importance, to keep in remembrance, that either running from place to place, or ſtanding in an upright poſture, not only rapidly increaſes the violence of the flame, but gives it the moſt deſtructive direction—whereas, by lying down on the floor, (taking care always to keep the burning part of the cloaths uppermoſt) the direction of the flame is turned away both from the body and the cloaths, and thus the flame, having no longer any ſupply of freſh fuel above it, its progreſs and violence will inſtantly be ſo much checked, that it will either die away of itſelf, or there will be ſufficient time for ſmothering it with a piece of carpet, &c. or extinguiſhing it with water before any injury is ſuſtained ſo ſevere as to endanger life.

14. The wife of John Humberſton Cawley, eſq. of Gwerſyllt park, co. Denbigh.

Aged 78, Rd. Lunnecar, eſq. of Wakefield, one of the coroners for the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire.

At Sheffield, aged 47, Mr. John Staniforth, merchant.

15. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Dame Sarah Chapman, ſecond wife (and relict) of Sir John C. bart. She has left her manor of Cockenhatch, in Barkway, which ſhe inherited from the Cheſters, and her houſe in Charles-ſtreet, with her plate and jewels, to Lady Mills, wife of Sir Francis M. of Cheſterfield, an intimate friend, but not related; 7000l. to the relations of her ſon, Sir John Chapman; 3000l. to a natural child of a near relation; 1000l. to her own maid, who lived with her 24 years; and 100l. to her coachman, who lived with her 22 years. She was buried at Barkway.

At Hull, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. Richard M. maſter of the ſhip Friends, belonging to London.

At her apartments at the Queen's houſe, Mrs. Turner, wardrobe maid to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta.

In Serjeant's inn, Fleet-ſtreet, in his 75th year, univerſally reſpected, Joſeph Baldwin, eſq. many years regiſter of the Amicable Society there, clerk of the Stationers Company, and late deputy clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

In Spring-garden, the Hon. Mr. Ponſonby, brother to the late Earl of Beſborough.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 64, after many years painful illneſs, Mrs. March, relict of John M. eſq. late of Tower-hill, and one of the daughters of the late Mr. Morgan Morſe, attorney at law.

At Woolley, near Bradford, John Baſkerville, eſq. many years a deputy lieutenant of Wilts.

At Briſtol hot wells, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. William P. of Reading, Berks.

At an advanced age, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe ſome weeks before, John Sherwin, eſq. of Nottingham.

16. In his 10th year, Hercules Moore Boultbee, ſecond ſon of Joſeph B. eſq. of Springfield-houſe, co. Warwick.

At Moffat, in Scotland, the Rev. Alex. Brown, miniſter of that pariſh.

At Stirling, aged 81, David Doig, LL.D. rector of the grammar-ſchool there.

At his houſe at Hampton court, aged 78, Mrs. Martha Mann, widow of Rt. M. eſq.

17. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Greening, lottery-office keeper in Oxford ſtreet.

At Bath, aged 83, Lady Hawkins, relict of Sir Cæſar Hawkins, of Kelſtone, bart.

bart. ſo created 1778, who died in 1786, ſhortly after the death of his eldeſt ſon, who was father of Sir John, the preſent baronet. She was the mother of many children, of whom Charles Hawkins, eſq. formerly of Pall-mall, ſurgeon, now of Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts, is probably the only ſurvivor. Two of her grandſons; Cæſar and Charles, died at ſchool in July and September, 1793. A nephew of her huſband's, the only ſurviving ſon of Major Hawkins, who was formerly ſettled in the medical profeſſion at Saliſbury, died a few months ago in London, much reſpected, and of amiable manners.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Campbell, eſq. of Barcaldine.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Green, dealer in oil and pickles; who, for near half a century, never miſſed Midlent fair at Stamford.

18. At Vienna, in his 6th year, the hereditary Prince, ſon of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

At Reeveſby, co. Lincoln, aged 54, Mr. John Mackinder, grazier.

Aged 82, Mrs. Grant, of Uppingham.

Mr. Ward, a reſpectable farmer and grazier at Bridgend, near Billingborough.

At Peddeſly park, co. Stafford, Fiſher Littleton, eſq. brother of Sir E. L. bart.

Aged 70, the wife of Daniel Boulter, formerly a ſilverſmith at Yarmouth, and one of the people called Quakers.

At his father's houſe at Chertſey, of a conſumption, aged 28, Mr. Wm. Payne.

At Birnels, in Scotland, aged 64, Mr. Robert Garden.

At Paiſley, Mrs. Jean Blackburn, wife of Mr. John Leſlie, and daughter of the late Francis Blackburn, eſq. of Pertfetton.

19. In Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Jones, of Ramſbury manor, Wilts.

In Bulſtrode-ſtreet, Mrs. Smith, relict of William S. eſq.

At Carlton, co. Northampton, aged 84, Thomas Hales, who had lived 35 years as keeper in Sir John Palmer's family.

At Swinſtead, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Walter Cope, more than 50 years a faithful domeſtick in the Duke of Ancaſter's family.

20. At Bath, in his 74th year, Daniel Lyſons, M.D. He was the eldeſt ſon of Dan. L. eſq. of Hempſteed, co. Glouceſter, and brother of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Rodmerton. He was entered a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college; whence he was elected fellow of All Souls, where he took the degree of B.C.L. May 2, 1755; licence to practice phyſick, July 5, 1756; D.C.L. Feb. 1, 1759, which he exchanged for M.D. Oct. 24, 1769. He practiſed for a few years at Glouceſter, and was phyſician to the infirmary there. About 30 years ago, he ſettled at Bath, and, in 1780, was elected one of the phyſicians to the General Hoſpital at that place. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Rogers, eſq. of Dowdeſwell, co. Glouceſter; by whom he had no iſſue. He publiſhed, 1. "An Eſſay upon the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers, 1771," 8vo; 2. "Practical Eſſays upon Intermitting Fevers, Dropſies, Diſeaſes of the Liver, the Epilepſy, the Colic, Dyſenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel, 1772," 8vo; 3. "Farther Obſervations on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel, 1777," 8vo. His fortune, which is conſiderable, devolves to his eldeſt nephew the Rev Dan. L. F.A.S.

Mr. William Palmer, late of Abchurch-lane, dry-ſalter.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-place, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 66th year, George Stratton, eſq. of Tew park, co. Oxford, many years governor of Madras.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged 80, Mr. Daniel Briſtow.

21. Suddenly, at his houſe on Stepney cauſeway, in his 68th year, Joſeph Brown, eſq. ſail-maker, and captain of the Ratcliff volunteers.

At his apartments in the Treaſury, Mr. Thomas Wood, an Exchequer meſſenger.

At Coggeſhall, Eſſex, T. Bridge, eſq.

Mrs. Law, a widow lady, of Spalding.

Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Walker, farmer and grazier, of Farndon, near Newark.

Aged 52, Mr. Francis Dring, landing-waiter in the cuſtoms at Hull.

Aged 37, Mr. J. Kitchener, a very worſurgeon at Ely.

22. At Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 68th year, Mr. Edman, formerly an eminent grazier at Beeſby, but had retired.

Found dead in his bed at his apartments in college, the Rev. W. Wilſon, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of Marton cum Graffon, co. York. He had been unwell ſome weeks, but was not thought dangerouſly ill.

At Leith, John Scougall, eſq. merchant.

In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, May-fair, Mrs. Mary Stoddart.

In Berkeley-ſquare, after a ſevere illneſs of two years, T. Thornhill, eſq. of Fixby, in Yorkſhire.

William Birch, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, formerly an eminent ſolicitor in Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, co. Northampton.

23. At Tottenham, the relict of Thomas Cock, eſq. formerly a Hamburgh merchant, who died Dec. 1791.

At Hull, aged 79, Thomas Green, eſq. of Ferriby.

At Hillborough, co. Norfolk, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Nelſon, aunt to Lord N.

Miſs Lakin, of Leiceſter, late of Birmingh.

24. Aged 79, Mr. Joſeph Godherd, of Leiceſter.

Very ſuddenly, Lieut. Harriſon, upwards of 40 years in the firſt W. York militia.

Aged 88, the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, of Trumpington, rector of Girton, near Cambridge; formerly of Emanuel college, where he proceeded B.A. 1735, M.A. 1739.

25. At Heckington, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Elkington, jun. farmer.

Aged 45, Mrs. Brown, of Caſtle Bytham, co. Lincoln.

In Saville-row, Mrs. Montague, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. Henry Hobart, M. P. for Norwich.

Of a violent putrid fever, the Hon. Col. Rawdon, M. P. for the city of Lincoln, brother to the Earl of Moira, and nephew to the late Earl of Huntingdon; and traced, in his very illuſtrious anceſtry, the blood-royal of the Plantagenets.

At Hackney, the Rev. William Stuck, 28 years paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Dorking, Surrey.

As deſervedly reſpected by his friends and acquaintance, as ſincerely lamented by his very numerous family, Mr. Joſeph Graham, upholder, of St. Paul's churchyard.

26. At her houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

Suddenly, at Caſtle Menzies, co. Perth, Sir John Menzies, bart. He has left a widow without any iſſue, Lady Charlotte, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Athol. The title and eſtate devolve to Robert Menzies, eſq. of Edinburgh.

At his Lordſhip's apartments, in Milſom-ſtreet, Bath, Philip Wenman, ſeventh Lord Viſcount Wenman, Baron Wenman, of Kilmaynham, and a Baronet. He was born April 18, 1742, and was united July 7, 1766, to the Lady Eleanora Bertie, fifth daughter of Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon; but, having no iſſue, the title is extinct. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford; where he was created D. C. L. 1741. Our readers will recollect the long and violent conteſt, which he and Sir Jas. Daſhwood ſuſtained with Lord Parker and Sir Edw. Turner, to repreſent the county of Oxford, April and May, 1754: when, after a poll diſcontinued by the expiration of the time required by the writ, all the four candidates were returned; and after petitions had been preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and proceedings had thereon for more than 40 complete days, between Dec. 3, 1754, and May 23, 1755, the houſe voted Lord Parker and Sir Edw. Turner duly elected by a conſiderable majority. This election produced a ſpirit of party more violent and laſting than has been known for many years, and hurried both ſides into exceſſes, which muſt always be remembered with regret; and in a mob on the occaſion a chimney-ſweeper's boy loſt his life, for which a military officer was tried and acquitted. See Vol. XXIV. 289, XXV. 340, and a liſt of the numerous publications of the moment in Brit. Top. II. 98, 99. His Lordſhip's chief ſeat was Thame Park, 37 miles from London, which came into the family by the marriage of his Lordſhip's anceſtor Sir Richard (Sheriff of the county of Oxford, 1562,) with Iſabel, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of John Lord Williams, of Thame, Lord Chamberlain to King Philip, and Preſident of the Council in the principality of Wales, &c. &c. Margaret, the ſecond daughter of Lord Williams, married Henry Norris, created Lord Norris 1572, whoſe grandſon by her was created Viſcount Thame, and Earl of Berkſhire. Sir Richard Wenman, grandſon of Sir Richard W. and the Hon. Iſabel Williams, for his gallant behaviour on the taking of Cadiz in 1596, where he ſerved as a volunteer and ſheriff of the county of Oxford, was created to the Viſcounty and Barony July 30, 1628.

27. Mr. James Robinſon, maltſter, of St. James's lane, Nottingham.

At Ayſton, co. Rutland, in her 85th year, Mrs. Facon.

28. At Old Aberdeen, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Catharine Anderſon, relict of the Rev. George Ogilvy, late miniſter of Nether Banchory.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Anne Blair, wife of Wm. B. eſq. W. S.

Mr. Jn. Cherinton, of Queen-ſt Cheapſide.

After having endured many years of affliction, aged 35, Mrs. Orme, wife of Walden O. eſq. of Edithweſton, co. Rutland.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Lettice, ſurgeon, of Wellingborough.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Dale, auctioneer and ſadler, of Lynn.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Hawes, of Boteſdale, Suffolk.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Dampier, of Sherborne, Dorſet, relict of Mr. D. formerly of Blackford, Somerſet; who, during the courſe of her long life, merited the eſteem and affection of her family and friends, retaining her faculties unimpaired to the laſt period of her exiſtence, which cloſed in that peace and ſerenity which always accompany the good and virtuous.

About four o'clock this morning, Major Ingram, of the fencibles, who has lately ſold out of the 60th regiment, fell from a two pair of ſtairs window, No. 5, in the King's Bench, and immediately expired. The laſt time he was ſeen was about half paſt three o'clock drinking in one of the houſes where ſpirits are ſold. He afterwards knocked at ſeveral ſtaircaſe doors, inquiring the way to his own apartment, and, before he fell, was heard to open the window, and aſk where he was. Upon examination, his back bone was diſcovered to be broken. Mr. Jones, the Marſhal, has committed to the New Gaol three keepers of drinking ſhops, who will take their trial for the offence, as it is ſtrictly prohibited

prohibited by a particular Act of Parliament. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

At an advanced age, at Bernard's-green, near Malvern, Edmund Dandridge, eſq. barriſter at law, and ſenior fellow of Worceſter-college, Oxford. He proceeded M. A. Feb. 27, 1760, and ſoon after ſucceeded to a fellowſhip on Sir Thomas Cookes' foundation. Were his former intimates now living, in whoſe ſociety he paſſed the prime of his youth, and in whoſe friendſhip he flouriſhed in the bloom of manhood, they would bear the moſt ample teſtimony to the generous and liberal feelings of his heart. From the buſy ſcene of his profeſſion he was hurried into the ſoft boſom of rural retirement, to eradicate the ſeeds of a paralytical indiſpoſition which had begun to arreſt the rapid progreſs he was making at the Bar, and which proved ſufficiently fatal to cloud the fair ſunſhine of his oratorical abilities. The infirmities of his feeble conſtitution gradually increaſed; the excruciating pains of his body, united with the acute anguiſh that aroſe in his mind from ſo ſudden a ſeparation from the endearing converſe of his literary friends, but too viſibly occaſioned a temporary defection of intellect. So ſecluded was he from the world in the little hamlet where he abode, that his reſidence was ſcarcely known to its more humble inhabitants. Long and lonely were the hours which he paſſed in the tedious gloom of a ſick chamber; and thoſe hours were rendered ſtill more melancholy by the privation of his mental faculties, till worn away by debility, and exhauſted by a ſevere compliction of maladies, he cloſed his mortal career. Ere the mildew of diſeaſe blighted the flower of his age, he was admired as an ornament to his profeſſion; as a ſplendid inſtance of claſſical knowledge in his ſociety; and as a truly reſpectable character in private life. His language at the Bar, though not adorned with the flowery embelliſhments of diction, nor aſſiſted by the inſinuating addreſs of an Erſkine, diſplayed an accurate acquaintance with the legislature of his country; and, as it poſſeſſed ſtrength of argument, aptly blended with the force of reaſoning, it ſeldom fail'd to ſtamp a deep and laſting impreſſion on the minds of thoſe to whom it was addreſſed. During the latter years of his life his diſſolution has been hourly expected, and (perhaps pardonably) wiſhed for by many a youthful academic whoſe ſanguine expectations have been deceived by the reviving ſparks of expiring life that long continued to linger in his frame. He will at laſt be ſucceeded by the ſenior ſcholar, Denham Cookes, brother to the meritorious Captain Cookes, who was ſurpriſed and murdered by a marauding party of Orange-men in the late unhappy rebellion of our Siſter Kingdom. H.

29. At Bath, Miſs Lucy Goddard, dau. of Ambroſe G. eſq. M. P. for Wilts.

At Brentford, aged 83, Mr. Robert Aſhby, father of the engraver of that name.

At Cairnbank, near Brechin, aged 101, Alexander Mitchell.

30. At Paris, in his 86th year, M. Montalembert, the eldeſt of the Academy of Sciences, and of the French generals.

At Berlin, about ſix o'clock in the evening, of the ſmall-pox, in her 1ſt year, the Princeſs Frederica-Auguſta-Carolina-Amelia, daughter of their Pruſſian Majeſties.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Rob. Farie, bookſeller.

At Kenſington, the wife of Alex. Baxter, eſq. conſul-general of Ruſſia.

At Nottingham, in his 69th year, James Foxcroft, gent.

At his houſe in Weſt Burton, in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, aged 30, Rev. John Taylor, M. A. late of Trin. coll. Camb.

At Exmouth, Devon, where ſhe had reſided many years, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Mary Winn, of a reſpectable family in Yorkſh.

31. At Iſlington, Wm. Northage, eſq.

At his apartments in Martin's lane, Cannon-ſtreet, of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 70th year, Thomas Cairns, eſq. of Dundrennan, co. Galloway, Scotland.

At his apartments in Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Clark, many years meſſenger to the ſolicitor of the Treaſury.

In Nottingham-place, Miſs Anna Frederick, niece of the late Admiral F.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Iſobel Wiſhart, wife of Mr. Thomas M'Combie, merch. there.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, Wm. Mears, eſq. formerly commander of the Royal Biſhop Indiaman.

At Bombay, Lieut. J. N. Hewetſon, of the Eaſt India Company's military ſervice on that eſtabliſhment.

Drowned in India, while attempting to ſwim athore from a boat that was leaky and ſinking, Lieut.-col. Black, of the 3d regiment of cavalry.

Capt. Torriano and Lieut. Macredie; who, in their zeal to diſlodge the enemy from a village near Seringâpatam, fell victims to their ardour. Capt. Torriano advanced his gun from under cover, and was ſtruck by a cannon-ſhot on the ſhoulder, which killed him upon the ſpot. Lieut. Macredie, expoſing himſelf to take an account of the ammunition, ſoon afterwards ſhared the ſame fate, having had his head carried off by a ſhot from the ſame gun. This important poſt was then left without an artillery-officer; and when Lieut. Warden took charge of it, the ſituation was found to be ſo hot, that not a man was permitted to ſtand up.

At Rhamgur, in the Eaſt Indies, after a few days illneſs, Thomas Palmer, eſq. judge of that diſtrict, having been ſeveral years in the civil ſervice of the Company at Bengal.

At

At Bengal, the wife of John Melvill, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice, and judge of the diſtrict of Jeſſore.

At Jamaica, Capt. Taylor, commander of the Carteret packet.

At Zante, one of the iſlands of the Ionian ſea, in his 70th year, P. A. Guys, formerly of Marſeilles, ſecretary to the French King, member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in that city, and of the French National Inſtitute, and author of the "Voyage litteraire de la Grece," 2 vols. 12mo, 17..., 3 vols 8vo, 1783; to the 2d and 3d editions large additions were made; a tranſlation in 3 vols. 12mo was publiſhed in 1772.

At Oldenburgh, in Germany, the Right Hon. Lady Iſabella-Henrietta de Guinkell, fourth daughter of the Earl of Athlone, and ſiſter of Lord Aghrim. Her Ladyſhip was, ſome time back, united to her relation, Baron W. T. de Reede. The ſignal gallantry and extraordinary courage of her Ladyſhip's anceſtor, Godert de Guinkell, the firſt and the celebrated Earl of Athlone (who, by the glorious battles of Athlone and Aghrim, &c. &c. againſt the Iriſh and French, headed by St. Ruth, accompliſhed the reduction of the whole kingdom of Ireland in 1692, for which he received the thanks of the Engliſh and Iriſh Houſes of Commons, immenſe grants of forfeited lands, and the nobly-merited dignities of Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim) throw a luſtre over the hiſtoric pages of that period.

At Berlin, in his 81ſt year, the Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, Count Blumenthal. He had retired from the greater part of his public functions ſome time, and only retained the inſpection of the royal treaſury.

At Vienna, Count Nadaſti, Imperial field-marſhal lieutenant, and proprietor of a regiment of infantry.

At Nice, of abſolute want, the artiſt Corbion, maſter of the celebrated Viotti.

At Paris, Guillemain, the famous comic writer, author of 368 theatrical pieces.

In France, aged 90, Citizen Turpin. He was author of a vaſt number of hiſtorical works, but has not been placed however in the rank of diſtinguiſhed hiſtorians. His principal labours are, "The Hiſtory of the Koran, &c.;" "Hiſtory of the Life of Mahomet, the Arabian Legiſlator;" "Civil and Natural Hiſtory of the Kingdom of Siam;" "Hiſtory of the Governments of the Antient Republick;" "The French Plutarch." For ſome time he carried on "The Lives of the Illuſtrious Men of France." He was near 80 when he publiſhed the continuation of "The Revolutions of England."

At Paris, C. Planterre, author of ſeveral dramatic works. He wrote the "Midas au Parnaſſe, Agnes de Chatillon, les deux Hermites, et la Famille indigente. Like many of his predeceſſors, the latter part of his life was ſpent in great miſery; and he has left a widow and three children behind him, totally unprovided for. The adminiſtrators of the theatre, de Feydeau, have brought forward two of his works, for the benefit of his family; and the government has admitted one of his ſons into the Conſervatoire, where he will be educated at the expence of the Republick.

In North Anne ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Cloſſy, relict of Samuel C. eſq. M. P.

At his ſeat, Valleyfield, in Scotland, Sir Charles Preſton, bart.

At Perth, Eliſpet Watſon, at the great age of 115. She was born in 1685, in the reign of James II. and is probably the laſt Scotiſh ſubject born in the reign of that prince. She was undoubtedly one of the ſmalleſt, or rather ſhorteſt women in the three kingdoms. When in the prime of life, ſhe did not exceed two feet nine inches in height. She has not had any other way of living, for many years, but begging her bread from door to door; and ſo ſtrong a predilection had ſhe for this way of life, that ſhe went her uſual rounds till within a few weeks of her death, although ſhe had more than 30l. ſterling of ready caſh in her poſſeſſion when ſhe died.

At Eaton, near Leominſter, co. Hereford, aged 109, Margaret Mapp. She retained her faculties to the laſt, and, having a very retentive memory, could repeat, with wonderful preciſion, many circumſtances that happened in the reign of Queen Anne.

Aged 105, Thomas Colton, of Liſcard, in Cheſhire, well known in the fiſh market at Liverpool, having brought ſhell-fiſh and muſhrooms to it for nearly 60 years.

At Rattery, in Devon, aged 105, a man named Cocker. Till within two days of his death he retained the uſe of his limbs and faculties. He was carried to the grave by his grandſons, and followed by 139 of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

At Chelſea, aged 98, Robert M'Furſon. In May, 1716, he entered on board the Panther, Capt. Leſtock; after which he entered into the army. He was in ſeveral battles with the Duke of Marlborough, and a ſerjeant of a regiment of foot with Gen. Wolfe, at Quebec. There are ſome living in Portſmouth, who remember him following the vocation of a dancing-maſter, in 1760.

At Botcherby, near Carliſle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Holme, a maiden lady, one of the people called Quakers. During the courſe of her long life, ſhe had never been confined an hour by ſickneſs; and of the day on which ſhe died ſhe ſpent a conſiderable part in ſpinning, her conſtant employment for amuſement for ſome years paſt.

At Southampton, Mr. Hartley, wine-mer.
Mathews Atkinſon, eſq. of Southampton.
At Bath, James De Lancy, eſq.

At Hertford, after a lingering illneſs, aged 45, Miſs Sarah Benſon, 2d daughter of the late Mr. B. brewer.

At her houſe in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Mrs. Rackett, relict of the late Mr. R. army taylor, and mother of Mr. R. vicar of Spottesbury, Dorſet.

Edward Williams, eſq. formerly partner with the late Ald. Kirkman, of London.

Aged 73, Mr. John Williams, of Oxford-ſtreet, ſadler to her Majeſty.

Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Winwick, co. Lanc.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Stanſtead, co. Suffolk.

At the palace, Maidſtone, in his 74th year, Mr. John Denne, eldeſt ſon of the archdeacon, and elder brother to Samuel D. who died Aug. 3, 1799. He was perpetual curate of Maidſtone, by preſentation of Abp. Herring, and chaplain to the gaol there, 1752; and rector of Copford, Eſſex, 1754, in the gift of the Crown. In the deſperate riot in Maidſtone gaol, Aug. 7, 1765, when ſeveral perſons and two priſoners were killed by the fire of the towns-people in their own defence, two deſperate Italians, under ſentence of death, having ſtabbed the gaoler to the heart, ſeized his arms, and ſallied forth, firing on all who oppoſed them, and marched to Sevenoaks, where the two ruffians abovementioned, their ringleaders, were ſhot dead. Mr. D. who was attending the malefactors officially previous to their execution, had ſo narrow an eſcape with his life, that the fright brought on what his brother properly ſtyled an intermitting fever of the mind, in which ſtate he continued the laſt 35 years of his life. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Lynch, phyſician, of Canterbury, who died before him, Oct. 5, 1798. He publiſhed one ſermon, on the election of a mayor, 1753, from 1 Tim. ii. 2, 4to.

Rev. Mr. Kirkham, rector of Sawford, near Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, and late of Queen's college, Oxford. He will be ſucceeded in the rectory by the much-reſpected Dr. Thomas Naſh, of Cawley houſe, in right of his own preſentation.

At Southill, in his 83d year, the Rev. Lawrence Smyth, Vicar of the united pariſhes of Southill and Old Warden, co. Bedford; highly diſtinguiſhed in his neighbourhood, as a clergyman, by the value and dignity of his character. He was a gentleman and a ſcholar, which are not always united; an able and ſound Divine, and poſſeſſed much valuable knowledge on many important ſubjects; a true and faithful friend to his religion; having carefully examined the evidences of it, he would never ſuffer his mind to be tainted by the falſe and ſlimſy ſuggeſtions of Infidel-writers. During a period of more than 50 years, with the moſt exemplary conduct, and the moſt unremitting attention to his duty in his paſtoral office, he lived reſpected by many, and died, lamented by all. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1742; M. A. 1746. The former living is in the gift of Lord Torrington; the latter was, 1770, in that of George Smith King, eſq.

At Hatcliffe, near Heſket, New Market, of a malignant ſore throat, the infant ſon of Thomas Alcorn, aged four years and five months, whoſe weight, at his death, was nine ſtone! He meaſured in length four feet five inches; and, though very corpulent, poſſeſſed wonderful bodily action, with uncommon ſtrength; his mental capacity ſurpaſſing that of his years. For the laſt two years his food conſiſted principally of bread, milk, and water; the latter of which he drank daily at a favourite ſpring, and in great quantities.

April 1. Mr. John Rider, printer, of Little Britain. Returning home from Stationers-hall, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit in Warwick-lane, Newgate-ſtr. and inſtantly expired.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Jn. Stiven, jun. ſadler.

At Friendſhip farm, Mrs. Mary Skene, relict of the deceaſed Andrew Thomſon, eſq. of Banchory, in Scotland.

At Burghley, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 68, Mr. Burdon, farmer to the Earl of Exeter.

At Boxford, Rev. Henry Darby, M. A.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, in his 65th year, the Rev. John Parker, rector of Lutton, near Oundle, co. Northampton, in the gift of Lord Sondes (into which he was inducted about two years ago, on his reſigning Rockingham, in the ſame county), and vicar of Slawſton (co. Leiceſter), given him by George, fourth Earl of Cardigan, late Duke of Montagu; the principal parithioners of Slawſton ſigning a petition to his lordſhip for that purpoſe in 1760. Mr. P.'s diſorder was at firſt a fever; and being ſoon afterwards ſeized with the gout at his ſtomach (a complaint with which he had been before frequently attacked), it terminated his life after three weeks illneſs. He was a man of a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, always avoiding thoſe matters which tend to breed quarrels and contentions between miniſters and the people committed to their charge, and happily ſaw the good effects thereof. Practiſing that benevolence which his diſcourſes inculcated, he lived reſpected, and died lamented by them. Mr. P. had reſided at Uppingham all the time he was vicar of Slawſton; and was formerly uſher of the ſchool at Uppingham. He held another benefice either in Huntingdon or Cambridgeſhires. It is believed he was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1759.

2. Mrs.

2. Mrs. Kerrich, wife of the Rev. T. K. rector of Banham, Norfolk.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Mr. Thomas Valentine, organist to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, at Rhuabon, and son of the late Mr. John V. musician, of Leicester.

At Chigwell vicarage, Essex, Mr. Henry Layton, brother of the Rev. Thomas L.

3. At Slough, Bucks, aged 5, the eldest son of William Douglas, esq.

Mrs. Warwick, mother of the Misses W. of the ladies' boarding-school in Castle-str. Salisbury, and lately of Sherborne, Dorset.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas, widow of Thomas Wallace, esq. merchant.

At Banff, Scotland, James Wiseman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 91st foot.

Aged 82, Mr. Lamb, formerly a grocer at Leicester.

Aged 55, Tho. Wright, M.D. of Stafford.

Aged 52, Mr. Thomas Lester, 27 years schoolmaster of St. Luke, Old-street.

Rev. Francis-Marias West, LL.D. of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, rector of Dauntsey and Draycot-Cerne, Wilts.

In Maddox-street, the Rev. Hen. Berners, LL.B. 1761, late of Christchurch, Oxford, many years rector of Hambledon, Bucks.

5. At Market Overton, co. Rutland, Mrs. Wing, of Barrow, mother of the Rev. Mr. W. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, rector of Stibbington, co. Huntingdon.

At Kirk-Ella, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Pease, wife of Robert Coupland P. esq. of Hull.

At Edinburgh, aged 74, Mr. James Cunningham, late of Hyndhope.

At Wilbarston, co. Northampton, of a mortification which began in his foot some weeks before, in his 69th year, Mr. Matthew Ellis, farmer and grazier.

6. After a long and painful illness, Hen. Cranke, esq. auditor-general of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals.

At Forfar, Scotland, Mrs. Mary Bower, wife of John Ritchie, esq. late a master in the royal navy, and present provost there.

At the royal military academy at Woolwich, of a violent fever, aged 16, Thomas Roberts, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas R. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

7. In his 88th year, Dr. John Chalmers, of Sclattie, in Scotland, principal of King's college, Aberdeen. He became a professor in 1741, and has held the office of principal ever since 1746.

At his house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, after a few days illness, aged about 60, Mr. West, apothecary.

Aged 42, Mr. Philip-John Price, one of the writing-masters of Christ's hospital; a man highly valuable to that house, and much esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

8. At Liverpool, in his 51st year, George Poynts Ricketts, esq. governor of the island of Barbados. He had landed at Liverpool only a few days before, having quitted his government with the hope of visiting this his native country to procure a restoration of his health.

Suddenly, Mrs. Hall, of Newark, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Hall of Wellesborough, co. Leicester, and sister to Dr. Darwin, author of "Zoonomia," &c. &c.

Aged 79, Mrs. Allen, wife of Alderman A. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Thomas Mallett Case, esq. of Lynn.

At her house in St. James's square, Bath, aged 72, Mrs. Wickham, widow of the late Rev. Jn. W. rector of Horsington, Somerset.

At his house in Pimlico, Mr. Maxwell, one of the clerks of the Admiralty.

9. At her mother's house, Lady Mary Juliana Howe, 2d daugh. of the late Earl H. born 1765, and, from 1791 till 1798, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Princesses. This amiable young lady was not married to the Earl of Morton, as stated by mistake in p. 282, from all the public papers; but that event was to have taken place in a few days.

Aged 51, Henry Walker Yeoman, esq. in the commission of the peace for the N. riding of Yorkshire, and late lieutenant-colonel of the Whitby battalion of volunteers.

At Mile-end, Mr. William Keith, many years organist at West Ham, Essex.

Miss Harriet-Constantia Prevost, eldest daughter of Gen. Prevost.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening, Mrs. Lane, wife of a glass-cutter in Bishop's court, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, threw herself into the New River, and was drowned.

At Rotherhithe, after a few hours illness, aged 77, Mr. John Davis, sen.; a gentleman of extensive knowledge, and well known as an able mathematician. His suavity of manners endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and his loss is severely felt and regretted in the parish, to which he had acted with the utmost integrity as vestry-clerk near 50 years.

10. At his lodgings near Kilburn wells, in his 50th year, John-Francis Crawford, esq. of the island of Antigua.

John Perfect, esq. banker, of Pontefract.

Sam. Bailward, esq. of Horsington, Som.

11. At her house at Bath, Mrs. Richards, relict of P. R. esq. of Penryn, Cornwall.

Mr. Fox, miller and baker, of Harringworth, near Uppingham.

At Windsor, Mr. Dick, one of the poor knights of Windsor.

At Kennington, Mr. John Poynder, of Great Eastcheap, plumber, brother to Mr. P. bricklayer to the East-India Company; leaving a widow and eight children.

At Bath, of a rapid decline, Ladies Mary and Julia Colyear, daughters of the Earl of Portmore, and sisters of Lord Milsingtown, M. P. for Boston, co. Lincoln. Lady Julia had been watching the momentarily-expected dissolution of her amiable sister, when on a sudden she arose, ran into an adjoining

joining room, gave a loud shriek, and was the first of the two that expired. They died within three hours of each other, being previously quite exhausted. They had been fine young women, and were much admired at Court, and all other fashionable circles, for their accomplishments.

12. At his seat at Tewin, Herts, aged 80, John-Charles Schreiber, esq. many years an eminent fur-merchant in Labour-in-Vain-hill.

13. In Charles street, Middlesex hospital, Mrs. K. Webster, relict of the late Dr. C. W. of Edinburgh.

14. Aged 72, Henry Manningham, esq.

At Enfield, aged 49, Mrs. Downer, relict of Mr. D. Leghorn-hat-merch. Bishopsgate-st.

John Durnford, esq. of Leatherhead.

15. At Brompton, aged 80, Col. John Dillon, late of Belgard, in Ireland.

At Egham, Surrey, Rob. Mackafon, gent. many years an eminent attorney.

In Jersey, in his 67th year, John-Thomas Dorell, esq. many years the King's solicitor for that island.

16. The Rev. Pardoe Brett, M.A. vicar of Bicester, Oxfordshire, and late fellow of Worcester college, Oxford. He was seized with a sudden illness on the 12th, a fever of the brain immediately ensued, and, to the inexpressible affliction of his numerous friends, he expired in the most raving fits of infanity.

At Southampton, William Wood, esq. an officer in the Royal Invalids at Guernsey, late a captain in the 24th foot.

17. Mrs. Lewis, of Queen-st. Cheapside.

At Sible Hedingham, Mrs Bland, widow of John B. esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Methuen Rogers, one of the magistrates for the county of Somerset.

At Lillington Dayrell, Bucks, Richard Dayrell, esq.

In Devonshire-place, Hen. Newcome, esq.

18. At Milton, in Kent, in his 71st year, William Dyne, esq.

M. Martin, esq. going down Bleane-hill, near Canterbury, his horse, unfortunately treading upon a sharp flint, suddenly fell, by which accident he was thrown, and received so violent a contusion in his head as to occasion his death in less than four hours afterwards. He was a very amiable young man, and his fate is deplored by all who knew him.

19. At Walthamstow, Essex, in her 18th year, Miss Anna-Maria Bedford, daughter of Wm. B. esq. of Friday street.

20. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, of a decline, which for the space of more than two years had been gradually sinking her to the grave, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. John M; an amiable and affectionate wife, a tender mother, and possessed an excellent understanding, which she had highly cultivated.

In his 74th year, George Brucker, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey.

At Loughborough, Mr. E. Swann.

After a lingering illness, Mathias Lowndes, esq. barrister, Paper-buildings, Temple.

Mr. Davis, master of St. Luke's workhouse, Old-street, London. As he was this day serving dinner, Noah Page, who was discharged several years ago as incurable from St. Luke's hospital, and since that period had been confined in the workhouse as a lunatick, being dissatisfied with his portion, immediately seized a large knife and stabbed him under the left breast, so as entirely to divide one of the lobes of his liver. He languished about three quarters of an hour, and then expired.

21. In Bedford-square, Geo. Drake, esq.

Aged 68, Wm. Strutt, esq. of Derby.

22. At Amport-house, Hants, the Most Noble George Paulett, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron Seynt John, premier Marquis of England. These titles devolved on him by the death of the Duke of Bolton, 1794, and now devolve on his eldest son, Charles Ingoldsby Paulett, whose mother died suddenly, March 7, 1796.

After a long and painful illness, Mr. Wm. Tudor, of the Middle Temple.

At Wandsworth, Mr. Henton Brown.

24. At Blackheath, Wm. Larkins, esq. late accountant-general to the East India Company at Bengal.

In South-Audley-street, in his 79th year, Matthew-Robert Arnott, esq. gentleman-usher of the Green rod to the Knights of the most ancient order of the Thistle, and reading clerk and clerk to the private committees of the House of Lords, which last office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to those noble personages during a period of 38 years.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. James Price, M. A. Llanfechan R. co. Montgomery.

Rev. Henry Rowlands, B. D. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, Cerrig-y Druidion R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Robert Prichard, B. D. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Edward Roberts, M. A. Llanfantffraid-Glyn-Dyf-Dwy R. co. Merioneth.

Bill of Mortality, from March 25, to April 22, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			Between		
Males 793	1507	Males 879	1686	2 and 5	173	50 and 60	178		
Females 714		Females 807		5 and 10	45	60 and 70	160		
Whereof have died under two years old 477				10 and 20	46	70 and 80	100		
Peck Loaf 5s. 5d				20 and 30	131	80 and 90	60		
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¼ per pound.				30 and 40	150	90 and 100	6		
				40 and 50	162	107	1		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	117	7	00	0	51	1	46	9	63	0
Surrey	121	0	00	0	58	0	47	4	61	6
Hertford	112	9	00	0	57	0	48	3	62	4
Bedford	122	10	00	0	59	1	44	0	64	0
Hunting.	116	8	00	0	59	4	41	8	57	7
Northam.	106	0	74	6	56	10	41	10	71	6
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	46	0	60	0
Leiceſter	107	5	00	0	63	0	44	2	87	5
Notting.	124	3	00	0	69	6	56	6	95	0
Derby	114	3	00	0	63	9	53	0	100	0
Stafford	121	0	00	0	65	5	49	1	88	10
Salop	116	7	77	4	66	6	47	0	78	4
Hereford	105	0	76	8	55	11	44	5	65	0
Worceſt	123	8	00	0	59	1	46	6	77	4
Warwick	132	2	00	0	73	8	52	9	90	9
Wilts	114	4	00	0	52	0	45	0	81	4
Berks	115	6	00	0	48	3	42	0	64	4
Oxford	116	9	00	0	53	5	43	0	69	10
Bucks	117	3	00	0	51	8	45	2	75	10
Montgo.	124	9	92	8	72	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	98	1	00	0	62	4	37	9	00	0
Radnor	105	3	00	0	53	5	33	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

113	0	85	5	59	5	43	5	73	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

85	10	60	4	47	11	41	6	75	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	121	0	78	0	59	6	45	8	36	6
Kent	121	0	00	0	51	0	43	0	61	9
Suſſex	118	4	00	0	52	0	39	6	0	0
Suffolk	118	7	00	0	50	1	39	8	50	6
Cambrid.	106	9	00	0	59	10	27	3	52	1
Norfolk	108	7	00	0	48	3	41	3	52	2
Lincoln	93	9	84	0	55	11	38	9	70	0
York	96	6	69	7	52	11	41	1	100	6
Durham	110	6	98	2	61	11	54	2	00	0
Northum.	86	1	84	0	48	0	45	0	72	8
Cumberl.	108	1	97	0	83	8	53	11	00	0
Weſtmo.	135	2	112	0	81	10	52	5	00	0
Lancaſt.	123	11	00	0	65	10	56	7	89	4
Cheſter	116	8	60	0	66	6	62	8	00	0
Flint	118	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	122	6	00	0	72	8	49	0	89	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	104	0	82	0	61	4	35	0	00	0
Merion.	108	2	85	4	74	5	41	8	92	0
Cardigan	98	0	00	0	70	0	29	4	00	0
Pembroke	97	0	00	0	60	3	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	104	0	00	0	62	0	25	7	00	0
Glamorg.	116	10	00	0	57	4	24	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	111	9	00	0	48	5	48	1	85	3
Somerſet	117	9	00	0	48	1	42	2	69	4
Monm.	121	6	00	0	69	10	37	0	00	0
Devon	116	11	00	0	51	7	31	8	72	0
Cornwall	105	5	00	0	56	4	32	6	00	0
Dorſet	115	10	00	0	40	7	00	0	00	0
Hants	119	1	00	0	51	6	40	4	59	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	121	8	85	5	57	4	41	6	62	8
2	115	1	85	5	50	0	39	11	50	8
3	109	0	85	5	48	3	41	3	52	2
4	92	9	74	0	56	2	39	7	70	0
5	97	2	93	5	53	7	47	3	72	8
6	117	4	102	0	83	4	53	5	73	1
7	122	1	85	5	66	1	57	10	89	4
8	113	2	83	8	68	10	43	8	90	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	103	11	85	5	63	1	28	10	73	1
10	116	8	85	5	52	9	44	9	78	10
11	112	4	85	5	53	11	32	2	72	0
12	117	10	85	5	50	2	40	4	59	2
13	87	0	60	0	54	7	47	5	79	9
14	89	0	60	0	49	11	39	9	80	0
15	92	3	60	0	52	0	45	5	82	2
16	92	0	60	0	39	0	32	9	60	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 28.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	80s. to 126s.
Seconds	90s. to 97s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 26s.
Thirds	76s. to 76s.	Common ditto	17s. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard			16s. od.
Bran			16s. od.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 71s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. os.	Suſſex Pockets	13l. 13s. to 15l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	13l. os. to 15l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	13l. os. to 14l. 14s.
Farnham Pockets	16l. os. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Bags	12l. os. to 14l. 41s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 4s. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Aver.	4l. 17s. od.
Straw	2l. 11s. 6d. to 3l. os. od.	Aver.	2l. 15s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Apr. 23, 1800, is 62s. 8d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, April 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 7s. od.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 48s. od. to 48s. 6d. Sunderland, oos. od. to oos. od.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	163		63⅛		96⅝				209½	10s. pr.				4 pr.	2¼ pr.		62⅛	97	86	26 0 0
29			63¼		96½				209¼	10			63	5	2¼		62¼	97	86	31 0 0
30	Sunday																			
31			63⅜		96⅝				209⅞	11			63⅛	5	2¼		62⅜	97	86	30 3 0
1			63⅜		96⅝				209⅞	12			63¼	4	2⅜		62⅜	97	86	36 0 0
2	164½		63⅜		96⅝				210	12	68⅛			3	2⅜		62½	97	86	40 0 0
3	164½		63⅜		97				210	12	68¼			4	2⅜		62⅝	97	86	37 0 0
4	164½		63⅜		97⅛				210	11	68½			4	2¼		62⅝	97	86	40 0 0
5			64		97½				211½	11				3	3		62	97	86	55 0 0
6	Sunday																			
7			64⅛		98⅛				212	12				4	3¼		63⅛	97	86	65 0 0
8			64⅛		98½				212	12				5	3½		63⅜	97	86	90 0 0
9	165		64		98				209	12	69	64⅛	63⅝	4	3½	92⅛	63⅜	97	86	90 0 0
10	165		64		97¾				210	12	69¼	64⅛	63⅜	5	3¾	92⅛		97	86	10 0 0
11																				5 0 0
12			64	8⅛	97				208½	11				4	2¼	92		97	86	140 0 0
13	Sunday																			
14																				
15																				
16	164¾		63⅞		96⅞				209⅛			62⅞	63¾	3	2¾	92		97	86	
17	165		64		97				209⅛				63¼	3	3	92		97	86	
18	164¼		63⅞		97⅛				209½				63½	4	2¼	91⅜		97	86	
19	164		63⅞		97				208¼	12			63⅜	1	2¾	92		97	86	
20	Sunday																			
21	164⅛		63⅜	8⅛	96¾				208⅛	12			63¾	2	2⅛	91⅝		97	86	
22	164⅜		63⅜	8⅛	97				208⅛	12			63⅞	2	2⅛	92		97⅛	88	
23	164⅜	62⅞	64		97⅛				209½	13		62⅞		4	2⅛	92⅛		97⅛	88	
24	161½	63⅛	64⅛		97⅛				209	15		62⅝		5	2⅛	92⅛		97⅛	88	
25	161½	63⅛	64		97⅛				209½	15		62⅜		6	2⅜	92⅛		97½	88	
26	161½	63⅛	64		97½				209½	15		62¼		5	2⅜	92⅛		97½	88	
2	unday																			

[Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.